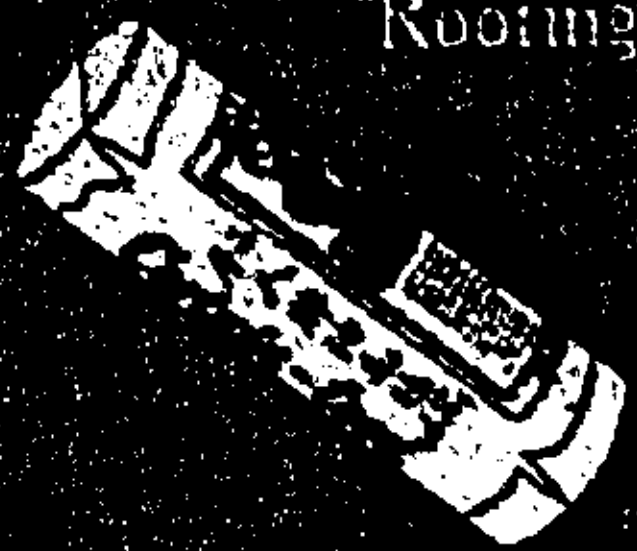


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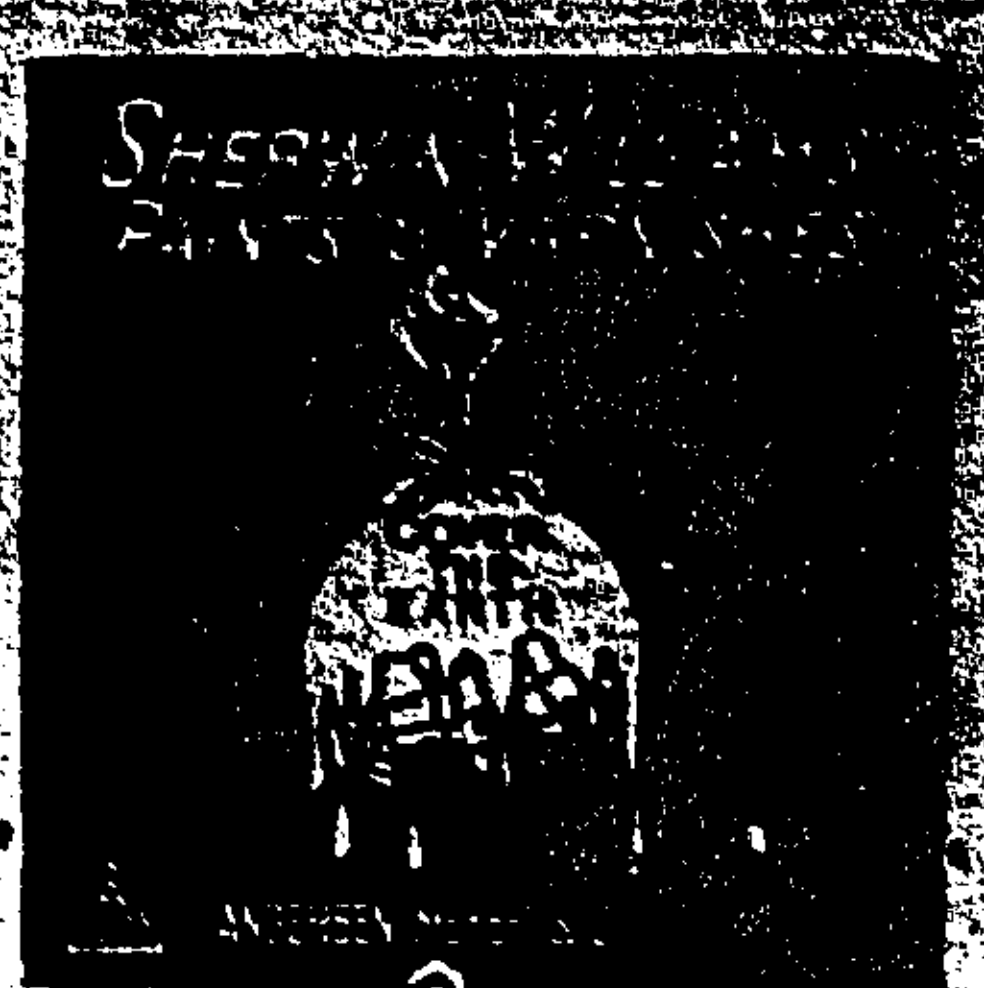
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FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1921.

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THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

"Free Development of China."

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 8.
The Daily Chronicle gives prominence to the most important conclusions reached by the Empire Conference. The Dominion Premiers have come to a general agreement with the British Government on large questions of foreign policy, including the Pacific and Far Eastern Question and problems of defence. The Conference view is that Japan's special friendship with the Empire should be harmonised with the free development of China, combined with close co-operation between the Empire and the United States. Most of the Dominion representatives opine that the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be modified in accordance with the League of Nations.

Desire for Enlarged Empire Press Services.

The Conference generally accepted the Government's policy in the Middle East, especially as regards the Mesopotamia and Palestine mandates. The spirit of this policy is fully to honour all undertakings while committing the Empire to the smallest burden of responsibility and expenditure. The Dominion representatives have been especially appreciative of Earl Curzon's most frank statements on foreign affairs. No difficulty has arisen as regards the Dominions' immigration laws, as both India and Japan have accepted the right of the Dominions to choose the character of their own populations; while there has been a widespread desire for enlarged Empire Press services.

The Conference is expected to sit another fortnight.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

General Smuts has Audience of the King.

London, July 7.
General Smuts had a long audience of the King regarding Ireland, and afterwards proceeded to Downing Street to attend the Imperial Conference, which was occupied entirely with foreign affairs. Nothing has been settled about General Smuts revisiting Ireland, but Lord Midleton will attend the Conference at Dublin on the 8th inst. to explain the attitude of the Cabinet, also to define the attitude of the Ulster Premier, Sir James Craig. There were no conventions in London to-day on the subject of Ireland.

Continued Violence in Ireland outside Dublin Area.

London, July 7.
While the Dublin area has been quiet during the peace discussions, guerrilla warfare against the Crown Forces elsewhere in Ireland is unabated. It is reported that 11 police have been killed and 20 wounded, while of the military one was killed and five wounded. There were 25 ambushes of police and military patrols, who generally routed the Sinn Feiners.

Sinn Feiner Sentenced for Arson in England.

London, July 7.
In connection with the burning of ricks at Mitcham last March, an Irishman named Cogan, an ex-lieutenant of the Irish Republican army, was sentenced at Guildford to ten years penal servitude for arson and the attempted murder of a policeman and for being in possession of arms.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Government in Communication with America, Japan and China.

London, July 7.
In the House of Commons, replying to a number of questions regarding the present position of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Mr. Lloyd George hoped soon to be able to make a statement concerning same, possibly on the 11th inst. This depended on the replies received from the United States, Japan and China; but a premature declaration might interfere with the success of the negotiations now proceeding.

Australian Nationalist Party Supports Mr. Hughes.

Melbourne, July 8.
The Federal Nationalist Party, presided over by Sir Joseph Cook, the acting Premier, has passed a resolution unanimously endorsing the course taken by Mr. Hughes in London on the question of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

AUSTRALIANS IRRESTIBLE.

Lancashire Collapse After Batting Well.

London, July 7.
At Manchester the ground was gaily decorated. The Prince of Wales, who is touring Lancashire, visited the match in the afternoon, and was received by Lord Derby, the President of the Club. The weather was sunny, and there were 12,000 people present. Australia, on a good wicket, made 284 (Ryder 56, Hendry 51). James Tydale took 5 wickets for 87 and Parkin 5 for 89. Lancashire, in their second innings, made 184 (Barnes 58, Sharp 65). Gregory took 5 wickets for 59 and Mailey four for 77. An extraordinary English occurred, the last six wickets falling for eleven runs. The Australians won by an innings and eight runs.

County Cricket.

Hants won by an innings and 100 runs. Yorkshire won by an innings and 194 runs. Gloucester won by 97 runs. Kent won by eight wickets.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

Gradual Expansion of Exports.

London, July 7.
Gradual expansion of United Kingdom exports to Russia since the signature of the Anglo-Russian trading agreement is shown, said Mr. Baldwin (President of the Board of Trade) in the House of Commons, who stated that goods valued at £2,000 in April and £21,000 in June, had been exported, exclusive of large consignments to the Baltic States re-exported to Russia.

FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC.

Not Recognised by British Government.

London, July 7.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Mills, Col. Amery stated that the Government did not propose to recognise the Far Eastern Republic at present, as it was not satisfied as regards its stability, and the direct British interests were not great.

BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS WITH KEMALISTS.

Reported Visit to Angora of General Harrington.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, July 7.
This evening's papers state that General Harrington, Commander-in-Chief at Constantinople, has left for Angora with a view to negotiating an agreement with the Turks. The French Government cordially approves, and has urged Bekir Sami Bey now in Paris, to visit London.

Protest Against Treatment of British Prisoners.

London, July 8.
It is generally reported that General Harrington will meet Mustafa Kemal at a Black Sea port on 10th inst. He will be accompanied by the Allied High Commissioner, General Harington is instructed to express Britain's indignation at the shameful treatment of British prisoners. The meeting is the result of Kemal's request for a personal interview. Meanwhile it is authoritatively declared that alarmist reports as regards the situation are unwarranted. It is true that Kemalists have occupied Iamid, but British circles do not believe that Kemal is likely to attack the Allies at Constantinople.

UPPER SILESIA.

German Foreign Minister's Explanation of Beuthen Incident.

Berlin, July 7.
Herr Rosen, the Foreign Minister, on behalf of the Government, apologised to the French Ambassador for the incident at Beuthen on the 5th inst., and said that the Government was endeavouring to secure work for the Volunteers in Upper Silesia with a view to preventing the deplorable incidents which are hampering its efforts to improve Franco-German relations.

STEEL COMPETITION.

U.S. Corporation Modifies Prices and Wages.

New York, July 7.
To meet the prices of its competitors, the Steel Corporation announces the same reductions as the Bethlehem Works. The Steel Corporation also announces that from July 15 the so-called basic or overtime day will be cancelled, which is equivalent to approximately a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

CARPENTIER SAILING FOR EUROPE.

Returning to the States for Another Contest.

New York, July 7.
Carpentier expects to sail for Europe on July 14, returning to the United States early in the autumn to fight Gibbons.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

Close Contest Between English and American Varieties.

New York, July 7.
Harvard and Yale defeated Oxford and Cambridge in the international inter-collegiate lawn-tennis tournament by five matches to four.

NEW AMERICAN SENATOR.

Dover (Delaware), July 8.
General Coleman, Republican, of Dupont, has been appointed Senator vice Mr. Wolcott (Democrat), who has been appointed Chancellor of Delaware.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

The following questions were considered at a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps:—To abolish the foreign post offices in China; revise the tariff; to demand an early settlement of the mutiny case at Ichang.

The Government is said to be very excited on hearing a report from a foreign source that the whole area of Koochow has been re-captured by the Cantonese troops and that Chumchow and Lau-chow in Kwangsi are in danger of falling. Reinforcements from the North are urgently needed.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPEAN CHARGED.

Singapore, July 7.
Mr. Osborn, of Messrs. Wilson Holgate, was charged with causing the death of a Chinese clerk by rash and negligent act as the result of a collision between his motorcar and a rickshaw.

SINGAPORE MARKETS.

Singapore, July 7.
The Java sugar market is firmer. A Trust has sold 51,000 tons of superior sugar during the period July-Sept. at eleven guilders per ton. Tin shares are livelier as a result of the rise in the price of metal. Rubbers are stagnant.

BURGLARS "PERFORM" AT THEATRE.

Thieves broke into the Royal Country Theatre at Reading, smashed the safe, and got off with the contents.

SHANGHAI RICE TROUBLE.

Will Not Affect Hongkong.

There has been some little anxiety in Hongkong over the dispute between the rice shopkeepers and the Shanghai Municipal Council. From the cables received and from the columns of the Shanghai press it appears that the question may become serious in the northern port. Hongkong, however, may consider itself safe from any trouble on this particular occasion. A representative of the Telegraph interviewed several local rice dealers on the question and was told that there is no cause whatever for any alarm so far as this Colony is concerned. It was pointed out that the question affected Shanghai only and that it will not make any difference in Hongkong at all. Everything here is going on as usual. There is no shortage of rice, supplies are coming in the same as before, the trouble in Shanghai stirred, and in fact, Hongkong has not been affected in any way whatever.

THE RENTS BILL.

Chinese Recommendations.

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF CHINESE CHAMBER.

The recommendations of the special committee recently appointed by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to investigate the merits of the new Bill for the standardisation of rents and the safeguarding of tenants from eviction, were submitted to that body at a meeting held in the Chamber rooms to-day at noon, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

It was stated in the preamble to the report of the Committee that they had received sixty-five letters from various shopkeepers and other tenants, and for the most part these contained useful criticisms and suggestions, which were embodied in the recommendations of the Committee. It was pointed out that the expansion of New Kowloon was such that any application of the Bill to that part of the Colony would have a direct effect in checking the scheme of development that was being carried out. "There can be no question," continues the report, "but that the prevailing conditions call for legislative interference, not only to check the rapacity of unprincipled landlords, and to put a stop to speculation in house-property, but also to prevent the inevitable 'smash' with its attendant disorganisation of the money-market, which would come soon or late, if the recent wild speculations allowed to go unchecked."

The Committee prescribed three main causes for the present state of affairs, these being: (1) unrestricted speculation in house property; (2) the present system of farming, i.e. leasing out buildings to individuals or corporate bodies who in turn sub-lease or sub-let them for a profit; and (3) the large increase in the population due to the natural expansion of the Colony, also the wholesale immigration into the Colony from the disturbed areas in the neighbouring provinces.

The recommendations of the Committee were as follows:—

(a) No rent is to be increased until twelve months after the 1st July, 1921.

(b) No rent of any property bought after the 1st July, 1921 is to be increased until twelve months after the date of purchase.

(c) No landlord may evict a tenant without giving him six months notice in the case of shops, and three months notice in the case of domestic tenements not used as shops, unless the landlord requires the premises for his own use or for extensive repairs or re-erection of the whole building. Where the premises are not required for any such purposes, notice to quit is not to be given during the operation of the Ordinance except in the circumstances specified in Section 4 (a), (b), (c) & (d) thereof.

(d) No tenant may vacate the premises he occupies without giving the landlord six months notice in the case of shops, and three months notice in the case of domestic tenements not used as shops.

(e) No "Tong" name is to be used by any one as the name of a tenant.

(f) No tenant is to transfer his tenancy to another without the previous consent of the landlord. If a tenant tries to evade this obligation by retaining either his own name or the name of his business, the landlord is to have the right to appeal to the Summary Court for the rectification of the occupier.

(g) The "standard rent" is to be the rent recoverable from the tenant in actual occupation on the 30th June, 1921, instead of on the 31st December, 1920; provided that the rent recoverable on the former date is not more than twenty per cent over and above the rent recoverable on the latter date, and that if it exceeds this limit, it has to be reduced to that limit as from the 1st July, 1921.

(h) Every lease which has been given to a farmer, and is in force, is not to be extended on its

expiration upon its present terms; and every new lease or renewal is to be subject to the restriction suggested in paragraph 5 hereof.

The report went on to comment on the recommendations saying that in recommending that no rent be increased for twelve months, we had not forgotten landlords who have not raised their rents for several years, and who are rightly entitled to make a reasonable increase this year in order to compensate themselves for the shrinkage in the value of money. But we are sure that this class of landlords, of whom there are happily quite a number, would not mind waiting another year in order to benefit the tenants.

Recommendation (b) would have the effect of preventing speculation, as in eight cases out of ten the speculators have had to resort to heavy loans by mortgaging the property purchased; and if they were not permitted to raise the rent until twelve months after the date of purchase, they would not be able to carry on this kind of business.

As regards recommendation (d), its operation seems to us to be no more than strict justice. If the landlord were required to treat the tenant in a certain way, it would be unreasonable if the tenant were not required to accord him the same treatment. We do not think that, with the present shortage of houses and the proposed prohibition of any increase in rents for one year, the tenants would suffer any hardship by this requirement.

As regards (g), it was only after most careful consideration of all aspects of the matter that we decided to recommend making the 30th June, 1921, as the date on which "standard rent" should be based. We have not lost sight of the fact that since the 31st December, 1920, some rents have been increased by as much as 100 per cent or more. But at the same time we could not overlook the cases in which houses were bought during the last six months for the purpose of permanent investment, and prices paid for them, based on the rental existing at the time of purchase, nor could we dismiss from consideration cases of owners who, not having for several years raised their rents, have during the past six months made perfectly reasonable increases. In order therefore not to inflict hardship on the innocent while making the guilty suffer, we added the proviso that the rent recoverable on the 30th June, 1921, is not to be more than twenty per cent over and above that recoverable on the 31st December, 1920; and that, should it exceed this limit, it has to be reduced to that limit as from the 1st July, 1921.

The report, after setting out further reasons, said that they were bound to point out that a feeling has been engendered by the Bill in the minds of certain people that there is nothing to prevent the Government from introducing legislation at some future date to restrict new houses in the same way as the present Bill aims to restrict existing houses. In the vital interests of the Colony, we venture to suggest that a clear and unequivocal statement may be made by the Government at an early date that such will not be done.

The signatures were:—Fung Ping-shan, Li Wing-kuang, Yu King-shu, Li Yau-tsun, R. H. Kotewall, Wong Kwong-chi, Teu Woon-man, Yau Shui-chi, Woo Shiu-ku, Fok To-kai, Chan Hing and Teoi Hing.

Mr. M. K. Lo made the following report:—

"As a member of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into and make recommendations on the Rent Bill, I beg to state shortly my own conclusions."

I am of the opinion that the main cause of the present situation is the scarcity of houses which are totally inadequate to meet the growing demand of the Colony, consequent partly on the natural expansion of the Colony and partly on the periodic political disturbances in the neighbouring provinces. The problem, in my view, is one of supply and demand.

It seems to me that, looking from the point of view of the Colony, and therefore higher than that either of the landlord

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

A furnished room on the middle levels is to let.—Page 4.

The Dairy Farm Company has received a fresh consignment of cured fish from Scotland.—Page 7.

The B. B. Waring Company are playing "Mr. Goring's Necktie" to-night at the Theatre Royal.—Page 4.

Messrs. C. E. Warren & Co. have a large stock of baths, etc.—Page 2.

At the Wo Ping Theatre is being shown "The Son of Tarzan," at the Coronet the attraction is "Simple Souls," whilst at the Kowloon Theatre "The Deadlier Sex" is the principal film to-night.—Page 12.

The Bank Line advertise the arrival of the s.s. Halaric for the guidance of consignees.—Page 5.

Carmen Badaraco, who was living at Macao last year, should communicate with Mr. Leo D'Almada.—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 7½d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.84. Temperature:—87. Humidity:—62.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day, 7.12 p.m.

or the tenant, legislative interference in a matter which is conditioned by the law of supply and demand may result in evils greater than the temporary evil the Bill is designed to combat.

Much of the prosperity of the Colony is undoubtedly due to the confidence entertained by Chinese Traders and Merchants in the stability of its laws and in its traditional regard for the sanctity of property. The Bill is bound, more or less, to impair this confidence.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that there are many people who have purchased properties at prevailing prices in the belief that they constitute permanent investments, and that such purchasers become the owners thereof with all the implications of that term as it is generally understood. To such people, the legislation contemplated amounts to no more or less than arbitrary confiscation.

The innumerable cases of hardships to tenants are well-known and they deserve our sympathy. In a humble way I have always striven to do what I could for them by inducing landlords to withdraw notices to quit, etc. And it seems to me that there are many things which the Government could do but have not done, to assist them. For instance, the Government might sell Crown Land at nominal prices on the condition to be reserved in the Crown Leases that the owner cannot for a certain defined period charge by way of rent more than a certain percentage on the capital outlay less reasonable allowance for depreciation and repairs. The Government could also facilitate applicants for new sites by dealing with their applications in an expeditious and businesslike way. The Government could also make it illegal for "the farmer" to receive more than a certain percentage over and above the rent he has to pay to his superior landlord.

I submit that unless and until all reasonable expedients for solving the housing problem have been tried and have failed, the case for legislative interference cannot be said to be made out.

Entertaining the views I have endeavoured to express shortly above I feel I need not deal with the Bill in any detail. But I desire to add that I feel strongly that in any case the Bill should not be made retrospective, and that its effect should not go beyond the following points:—

(Continued on Page 4.)

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 Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

London, July 7.
 The proceedings at the Empire Conference in Downing Street yesterday afternoon related entirely to Egypt. It was decided that the proposals for meeting Egyptian national aspirations and safeguarding Imperial interests now being considered by the British Government should be discussed in detail at a later date by the Dominions' ministers and representatives of India before the arrival of the Egyptian delegates. The conference met at the Treasury in the morning and discussed for two hours the German reparations and the allocation of German indemnities to the Dominions, India and the Crown Colonies. It adjourned without coming to a decision.
 The naval defence of the Empire is now occupying the attention of the Imperial Conference. It is believed the latter has decided in favour of the principle of local defence. The discussions centre round such topics as minesweeping, wireless telegraphy, hydrography and oil tanks. The last named assumed a position of outstanding importance in view of the decided opinion held by naval authorities that oil will replace coal as the driving power of the future. Most of the questions were referred to a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Lord Lee, wherein the Dominions were all represented with the additional advantage of the practical experience of Lord Beatty.

SERIOUS INDIAN RIOTS.

London, July 7.
 The India Office announces that serious disturbances have occurred at Aligarh in the United Provinces, arising out of the trial of a political agitator. The mob burned the police office, post office and other buildings. Several persons were killed. A Commissioner is proceeding to Aligarh whither armed police are being sent.

Madras, July 7.
 The industrial troubles as the result of the strike of the cotton operatives continue. 200 persons have been assaulted, including a European engineer, while 1,400 workers at the Choolai mills joined the strikers.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

The Parisian newspapers state that M. Briand read to the Senatorial Commission two telegrams with regard to the Banque Industrielle de Chine, the first assuring French agents in the East of the solidarity of the French State with the great financial establishments, including the Banque, the second asking the French Ambassador in London if the support of high financial circles in London could be counted on to solve the difficulties of the Bank. The second telegram was sent on Jan. 13th, but as the French Ambassador had just taken up his new duties it was impossible for him to give the required information. M. Briand indicated the probable constitution of a vast consortium to take over the affairs of the Banque.

NEW LONDON DOCK.

London, July 7.
 Their Majesties will open a new dock, extending the Victoria and Albert system to-day. It will be the largest work hitherto undertaken by the Port of London Authority, and will enable 30,000 tonners to be berthed within 6½ miles of the heart of the city. It provides a wetdock of an area of 84 acres with a depth of 38 feet and 14 berths for the largest steamers; also a drydock 750 feet long and capable of extension.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

London, July 7.
 Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, and others concerned in the Irish situation are now conferring with General Smuts at the latter's headquarters in London. General Smuts, at the conclusion of the conference, will proceed to Buckingham Palace to report personally to the King.

The King has received General Smuts.

RICE.

London, July 7.
 The Government of India has prohibited the export of rice from Burma except to India. It is understood that, owing to conditions in some districts of India, the rice market at Rangoon has, as a consequence, fallen to 550 rupees per hundred caskets.

STABBED WITH
SCISSORS.Woman Loses Sight Of
One Eye.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon an unemployed Chinese was charged with stabbing a woman in the eye with a pair of scissors at No. 4, Water Street, West Point.
 Dr. W. B. A. Moore, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, in which the woman is being treated, said complainant was admitted to hospital at 10.20 p.m. on the 16th ult., suffering from a lacerated wound in the left eyeball and eyelid. The eye subsequently became inflamed and he had to remove it.
 Complainant stated that the accused, whom he had known for over a year, had been in the habit of visiting her. On the 16th, he demanded \$3.50 from her and threatened to sell her daughter, a 6-year old girl who was under the care of a woman living at 147, Third Street, if she refused. Soon after defendant had left the house her daughter's nurse reported to

her that defendant had taken the child away. Defendant then came into the house, and in the course of a quarrel, produced a pair of scissors and stabbed her in the left eye. The matter was reported to the principal tenant, but when the latter entered the cubicle, defendant had left.

Evidence was given to show that defendant surrendered herself at the Central Police Station on the morning of the 17th ult. and made the statement "I stabbed a woman with a pair of scissors at West Point last night," to the Chinese interpreter.

Defendant, however, denied the statement, alleging that the interpreter had probably misheard him. He married complainant six years ago. The trouble on the night of the 16th, was the result of a quarrel arising out of his request to complainant to settle a debt owed to one of his friends. In the heat of the quarrel complainant took a pair of scissors from her chest of drawers and attempted to stab him. He snatched the scissors and dragged her towards him. In doing so, the complainant knocked her eye against the scissors.

Defendant was committed to this month's sessions for trial.

RENT RESTRICTION
BILL.Another Meeting Of
Chinese Tenants.

The prime movers of the movement of Chinese tenants in Hongkong to beseech the Government to expedite the passing of the new Rent Bill to prevent rent extortion by rapacious landlords and unjustifiable ejection of tenants for the purpose of securing higher rents held a meeting in the office of the Kwong Sang Hong Company. The office was overcrowded and many people had to be content with just sufficient space to stand on. Mr. Mok Lai-chi presided and among those present was a sprinkling of Chinese ladies, who evinced considerable interest throughout the meeting.

Extending his welcome to those present, the Chairman asked the support of the meeting, which was essential for the success of the movement. The landlords had expressed strong disapproval of the new Bill, and it was time for tenants, for whose benefit the measure was instituted, to voice their sentiments and give their practical support. If it came to the question of financial assistance, tenants should not feel ashamed to make small contributions, because by making donations they would be demonstrating to landlords that they were strengthening the movement. The four gentlemen appointed to interview the Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., with regard to sending a petition to the Governor to urge him to put the Bill into operation without unnecessary delay, performed their duty yesterday morning, and he (the Chairman) was glad to assure the meeting that the result of the interview was a happy augury of success. Mr. Pollock displayed characteristic courtesy, read through the draft of the petition to be sent to His Excellency the Governor and made the necessary corrections. Unfortunately, the fact that he was one of the members of the Legislative Council debarred Mr. Pollock from accepting any remunerative engagement in connection with the rent Bill, but he personally conducted the tenants' representatives to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist's offices, and recommended Mr. Wilkinson to them for consultation. Mr. Wilkinson had promised his best attention in the matter and said he would have an appropriate petition drawn up to-day. The Chairman said that legal advice obtained by the tenants' representatives indicated that it was not illegal to hold meetings to discuss the Rent Bill; in fact tenants could hold nightly meetings if necessary. According to the statement of a legal luminary, soliciting subscriptions to defray the expenses of this movement did not constitute an offence in point of law under existing circumstances.

Mr. Mok Lai-chi said that the effect of the two meetings held by tenants on some landlords was that they had since changed their minds and had decided not to insist on the withdrawal of the Bill. They had apparently mused over the manner, in which they had handled their tenants, and had begun to clear their consciences. Some landlords had even declared that if they wanted their houses vacated by their tenants they were prepared to swear in an open court of justice that the reason for serving notice to quit on tenants was for self-occupation. They had also agreed to give a six months' notice to tenants. Mr. Mok Lai-chi said that in view of the result of his interview with Mr. Wilkinson, the mass meeting arranged to take place at City Hall on Saturday should be abandoned. If the success of this movement depended on the size of the attendance at a meeting, which represented public opinion, then the attendance of the meeting at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Tuesday would suffice. The gathering at the Y.M.C.A. outnumbered the attendance at the mass meeting recently held at the City Hall by both European and Chinese communities to protest against the proposed increase of house rates. The Chairman said the petition to be sent to the Governor would be signed by only four representatives of the tenants, but the petition to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs should be signed by as many tenants as possible.

Opportunity was taken by an official of Kwong Sang Hong Company to ventilate a complaint for unreasonably increasing rents and ordering the firm to move against the owners of their premises, the

Tung Wah hospital, which, said the speaker, should delete the words benevolent institution in its name. The tenor of the notices to increase rents was such that even an emperor would have hesitated to adopt it in his Imperial mandates. The company was busy looking for new premises when the new rent bill was introduced, but since the introduction of the Bill the quest had stopped and the company were now detaching the Tung Wah hospital to eject them from their present buildings. (Applause.)
 The meeting then adjourned.

GERMANY'S GOOD
INTENTIONS.

The Income-Tax.

The welcome respite from Cabinet crises and Reichstag squabbles has cleared the air for a while in Germany and it is possible to-day to discover already tangible results of an effort made to fulfil the conditions imposed by the Entente ultimatum, writes the Berlin correspondent of the Observer.

Most important of these to the populace, in general is the new assessment of income taxes. The forms to be filled out have been lying in the houses of poor and rich alike for some time, so searching in detail, that despite after respite has been granted to the reluctant and the bewildered. These documents have been called in at last, and if the result be anything like expectation, the statement made by a secretary in the Ministry of Finance acknowledging the possibility of Germany's paying up in full to January, 1922, and the probability of her meeting the second and third years obligations likewise, may be regarded as based upon a sound foundation. This gives a breathing-space, and all hopes of a satisfactory solution of present problems are concentrated upon gaining time. The few leading spirits there are in the country seem for the moment willing to adopt the standpoint of the humblest, which has adjured itself to the sound view of the uselessness of suicide while a spark of life prevails.

Democracy is triumphing for the moment. There is a growing and healthy tendency to regard the trials of "war criminals" as a matter to be met in a spirit that welcomes investigation. This attitude a year ago was confined to the ultra-Socialists alone. To-day there is an unmistakable desire to satisfy the Entente demands and let genuine offerers meet with their deserts. The many new voices raised in this cry bear witness to an atmosphere of grim determination and a new self-respect, gradually gaining ground, and suggesting well for the sincerity of attempts made to satisfy demands regarded as justifiable.

With regard to disarmament and the promise of Bavaria not to imperil the safety of the entire Reich, the situation is not so clear as it might be. As the days slip by towards the expiration of time-limits set variously at different dates during June and July for dissolving the different organisations, misgivings here are rife and loudly expressed. With a clear conscience and much righteous indignation Berlin is demanding a somewhat speedier beginning of efforts to comply with promises made on behalf of the Bavarian Government in this quarter for the Wirth cabinet even before it is called upon to settle graver issues. The economies of Bavarian civil guard organisations are so inextricably connected with those of the whole administrative policy that the question has come to be regarded as a purely financial one.

The Socialists for the moment are congratulating their brethren in the Ruhr. An alleged remark of M. Loucheur, pointing out the absurd demands of German unions for bathing facilities for their men engaged in eventual reparation work, did wonders to overcome resistance in quarters otherwise not disposed to agree to ultimatum terms. Whether true or not, there is no doubt that in public opinion the pendulum has swung round again in favour of the Left, which is to be given a fair chance to justify its claims.

ROCHESTER'S NEW BELLS.
 Two new bells given by Alderman Willis in memory of his airman son killed in the war have been dedicated in Rochester Cathedral. Eight of the old bells have also been recast.

PLACATING CHINA BY
LOAN.Viscount Takahashi Explains
Position.

Viscount Takahashi, the Japanese Minister of Finance, is quoted by the Munkichi as making the following statement:—

"It seems that my advocacy of a Sino-Japanese economic alliance is misunderstood in many quarters. It was at the recent Colonial Conference that I openly expressed myself in favour of such an alliance, but I gave it as my personal opinion, and did not advocate it as Minister of Finance. It is to be regretted that in spite of the fact that the need of Sino-Japanese friendship has long been in the mouths of many Japanese, there has been no appreciable improvement in the relations between the two countries. As a matter of fact, the Chinese people interpret the theory of Sino-Japanese friendship expounded by Japanese as a mere mask for their aggressive designs, while the Europeans and Americans regard Japan's attitude towards China as a symbol of militarism. In my opinion, it is of the most urgent necessity that Japan should take up an equitable and straightforward attitude towards China at the present moment. China is now in the most distressing financial circumstances, and there is no prospect of improvement in this direction. It is true that there has recently been organised the new Consortium with the relief of China in view, but this being a capitalistic organisation, it will not consent to give loans to China unless there are sure guarantees as to the payment of the interest and redemption. On the other hand, China to-day stands in dire need of financial help. If the present regrettable financial condition of that country be left unimproved, financial bankruptcy will be the only fate which the future has in store for her."

"In view of the situation Japan, which is her immediate neighbour, is in duty bound to lend a helping hand to her friend in need. In affording help to China, the first consideration must be to promote the happiness and interests of the whole Chinese nation, irrespective of the provinces and parties to which they belong. It is also necessary that all steps should be taken for obtaining an understanding with the other Powers in the matter, and that Japan should take the initiative in prevailing upon the Consortium to make investments in China. If occasion demands, it will be advisable that the Japanese Government, with the approval of the Diet, should give a guarantee to the Consortium for the payment of these loans. This point seems to lend itself to the greatest misunderstandings among the public. I am also of opinion that the Japanese troops now stationed at Hankow, Shanghai, and Tientsin must gradually be withdrawn, so as to remove the misunderstandings that may exist in the minds of China and other Powers. This step, if taken will prove an important factor in improving Sino-Japanese friendship."

AUSTRIAN FUSION WITH
GERMANY.Indefinite Postponement of
the Plebiscite.

Practically everybody has welcomed the indefinite postponement of the referendum on the question whether Austria is to appeal to the League of Nations concerning the union with Germany, says the Vienna correspondent of the Observer. The Government was already in a very awkward position and would have been obliged to resign had the parties insisted on the referendum being taken at a fixed day. To appeal for credits in one breath and ask for fusion in the next created an impossible situation. The Cabinet now hopes that the question of foreign credits for Austria will be decided soon, and only if it turns out to be in the negative will the idea of incorporation come up again.

The Federal Chancellor, Dr. Mayr, has done everything in his power to calm the Provincial Diets of Salzburg, Upper Austria, and Styria, who have been preparing to take a plebiscite. Dr. Mayr, who has fully realised the grave character of the situation, is attempting at Salzburg to dissuade the party leaders from holding the plebiscite. If the Government succeeds in convincing all the Provincial Diets of the great danger and useless folly of the referendum, Austria will be able to breathe more freely again.

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A SKETCH OF PARNELL

The Sphinx.

I knew Parnell but slightly. No one knew him well, writes Mr. Arthur Warren, Lord Salisbury did not know him at all, had never taken the trouble to cross the lobbies between the Houses of Lords and Commons and look at him or listen to him. "I have never seen him," said Mr. Gladstone's rival. And it was common report that the men who knew Parnell least of all, and knew least of all about him, were his own followers. Even that is possible, if it seems unlikely. One of his most conspicuous followers, who wrote Home Rule, I knew very well, and for years I wondered if he really knew as little as he said he did about his chief's ways and work and wisdom. He made a great mystery of them, as many of the Irish Members did, or pretended to do. They told you that he kept them at arm's length, scarcely nodded to them, or, if he nodded, did so in a manner that was cold and distant beyond belief. They were the dust beneath his feet. But they told you that they did not resent this treatment; it showed the superiority of the man.

Whether they resented it or not, you may form your own opinion by what they did to him when they got the chance. But before the squalls and gales arose in Committee Room Fifteen, he had held them together, they were a disciplined body. No man before his day had been able to hold them together, to discipline them, to force his will upon them. No other parliamentary leader of the Irish before him produced results. But he produced them. His followers feared him, and they feared him because he was so unlike them selves, so un-Irish. His "mystery" lay in his immense capacity for holding his tongue, in his aloofness, in his concentration. He knew now to get from the rest of the United Kingdom, from the English and Scotch, and so on, what he wanted; as a rule, his followers did not. He knew how to play the political game in the British way, with additions of his own, his followers did not. They had not the patience; they may have had other qualities more captivating than his, but they had not the patience or the art of command.

There was a time when I doubted that he was really so elusive as political persons said. And if he was so, why? It could not be for the mere pleasure of eluding or defuding people. There would be very little pleasure in that. Well, one day my doubt was dispelled. Parnell had made an appointment to see me at the House of Commons. It was not for the purpose of a newspaper interview for he would not have given himself the trouble on that account. It was not for any purpose or interest of my own. I had conveyed to him a proposal from an American editor. It was a proposal which Parnell had not only not declined, which he was considering with some favour. I was to meet him again and discuss it further. The time and place were of his choosing. I was punctually there only to be met with the message: "Mr. Parnell is not in the House."

That may have been technically true, as Mrs. A. may be technically "not at home" to Mrs. B. But he was somewhere on the premises, because I saw him enter them. There were good reasons for assuming that the appointment had not slipped his mind or his memoranda. And so I thought that the person who told me Parnell was not in the House might have invented the reply he gave. He knew of the appointment, and though he did not know its purpose, knew that Parnell had wished to see me; why, then, should he give a reply which might put his chief in the wrong? But then, why had not Parnell sent word or left word making another appointment? He would scarcely have declined the proposal from America without the courtesy of another meeting. Indeed, he had promised that.

"Very well," I said, "I will wait." But the agreeable gentleman could not assure me that Mr. Parnell would be at the House that day. "Has he been here?" "I believe so." It was too early to go away. Question time was not over. I decided to wait. Mr. Parnell's representative withdrew. After while I thought there had been a mistake somewhere. Then I

remembered that the emissary "could not assure me," etc. I thought this odd, in the circumstances, and concluded to wait no longer. The affair was Parnell's, not mine. But if he had decided to decline the proposal concerning which he had invited me to call upon him, it was not particularly civil of him to take this off-hand way of doing so. I left the House and went towards the Westminster Bridge Station of the Underground Railway, just opposite the Clock Tower of St. Stephen's. Turning the corner by the gates of Palace Yard, I saw Parnell, ahead of me, cross the street and enter the railway station. He took an east-bound train. I was just in time to catch the next train. He alighted at the next station, Charing Cross. So did I, intent on overtaking him. But there was a blocking crowd at the exit stairs where the tickets were collected, and he was first away. Up Villiers Street, I followed him to the top at the Strand, where he turned into the South Eastern Railway Station. This was interesting. Why hadn't he, I wondered, taken the outside that led from Villiers Street into the station? "Possibly he has caught sight of me," I thought. "Is he trying to elude me? Let's see."

He entered the South Eastern station at the left-hand door. He left it presently by the door on the other side of the cab yard and crossed the Strand to the telegraph office, which at that time was exactly opposite the cab entrance to the railway. I withdrew into the tobacconist's pavilion at the gate and there awaited Parnell's exit from the telegraph office. But he didn't re-cross the Strand to the station. A hansom was passing the telegraph office door. Parnell ran out, hailed a cab, entered it, and drove eastward along the Strand. I took another cab and kept him in sight. His cab was held up a little to the west of Wellington Street, where a long stream of traffic was crossing to Waterloo Bridge. Parnell left his cab in the crush and disappeared in the pack of humans and vehicles. I left my cab, walked back a short distance along the south side of the Strand, and there turned down by the Savoy Theatre, lingering a little, and then down the steps to the Embankment, keeping inside the garden. My guess was right. Parnell passed within a few feet of me. He was walking westward. I walked inside the gardens, he was outside and well in advance. He reached the Underground station again, passed through it to Villiers Street, walked up Villiers Street to the wooden stairs of the South Eastern, while I remained at the entrance of the Underground. Then I took a cab to my Club in Piccadilly.

If Parnell thought that he had the best of the chase, that he given me "the slip," he had another opinion, probably when, as he was about to enter a suburban train, he was approached by a courteous young man who introduced himself as my assistant and said how fortunate it was meeting him like this, because it gave him the opportunity to ask if Mr. Parnell would send me the reply which he had promised for that day, as he wished to cable it to New York. "Parnell didn't turn a hair," said my assistant, when he reported to me at the Club a few minutes later. "If he were surprised, he didn't show it, but he narrowed his eyes and said, in a frigid way that brought down the temperature of that cold station, 'I will write.' And then the train started."

"And he with it?" I asked. "No. It left both of us on the platform. I bade him good afternoon and came here. I suppose he took the next train."

I made no comment, but calling for a cable form, wrote on it this message for New York:

"PARNELL DECLINES."
"But he hasn't declined," my assistant exclaimed. "No, but he will. You can keep that cable message in your pocket until he does."

The reason I had not followed Parnell into the South Eastern station was that in the train from Westminster to Charing Cross I had told my assistant what to do, and where I thought Parnell was going. For Parnell's reply I didn't care one way or another. But I thought that I was even with him for his evasion of me at the House, of his treatment of an appointment which he had made and of a courteous proposal. My method of letting him know I without having said so, that I was not entirely ignorant of his reasons was, in the circumstances, quite legitimate.

WOMEN'S PROGRESS IN JAPAN

"Vagabonds, Robbers, and Liberals."

There is considerable indignation in feminist circles in Japan owing to the rejection by the House of Peers of the Bill providing for the amendment of the Police Regulations so as to allow women to attend political meetings, or to promote such gatherings. In Japan women are forbidden to attend political meetings, either as audience or as speakers, nor are they permitted to organise such meetings. Under the Police Regulations women are "vagrants, robbers, and Liberals," and it is the desire of the reactionaries at Tokyo and the House of Peers to largely reactionary—to maintain them in that state of humility, subservience and dependence which is so eloquently described by Kaibara Ekken in the standard Japanese work upon the subject, the "Onna Daizakki." This work which lays down the position of women in, we may mention, no longer the favourite reading in feminist circles in Tokyo that it used to be, and probably very few girls of the present day have read even a line of it. Nevertheless the great majority of Japanese women are by tradition and heredity saturated with its principles, states a writer in the *Observer*.

Of recent years there has been a great revolt against the submission of women to men. A "New Women's Association" has been formed which has a wide and ever-increasing membership, and which publishes the *Josei Domei* (Women's League), a monthly magazine devoted to securing the political and social freedom of the weaker sex. What they desire to do is to get rid of the old Oriental ideas derived from China which are set forth in the fourth chapter of the "Onna Daizakki." Here they are: "A woman has no particular lord. She must look to her husband as her lord, and must serve him with all worship and reverence, not despising or thinking lightly of him. The great lifelong duty of a woman is obedience. In her dealings with her husband, both the expression of her countenance and style of her address should be courteous, humble, and conciliatory, never peevish and intractable, never rude and arrogant—that should be a woman's first and chiefest care. A woman should look on her husband as if he were Heaven itself, and never weary of thinking how she may yield to her husband and thus escape celestial castigation." By Japanese custom and tradition she is not even allowed the privilege of jealousy, indeed, jealousy is the fourth reason for divorce. Always must she submit even to the point of being perpetually and officially referred to by her husband as "my stupid wife."

The real reason at the bottom of the persistent rejection of the Bill—for this is by no means the first time a rejection has occurred—is a threat to the proprietorship of their feminine chattels which political freedom might mean. There is no possession of the Oriental prizes so much as his women folk, because in the East a wife or daughter is a real asset by means of which the family fortunes may be advanced. The system of *teppu nubes* of Austria is the system of the Orient. The marriage market is an acknowledged method of attaining success in material matters, and the more so in the country, where the feudal system still survives and where "ter-marriage" is a recognised method of upholding the clan fortunes.

Nevertheless, Miss Ichikawa, the President of the New Women's Association, and her associates are by no means going to be deterred from their agitation by the rejection of the Bill. They already have the support of the entire Lower House of Representatives, and, no doubt, in due course will be able to persuade the House of Peers to grant them their demands, for, as Confucius writes, "The charm of the feminine overcometh."

WEDDED HIS WIFE TWICE.

Brother of An Earl Regrets Divorce.

It is reported from Beverley Farms (Mass.) that Mr. Archibald Lindsay, brother of the Earl of Lindsay, who was divorced 16 years ago, was remarried there yesterday to his former wife. Mrs. Lindsay (formerly Miss Ethel Tucker) in the interval had married again and become a widow. The first marriage took place in 1900.

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SINO-JAPANESE ECONOMIC ALLIANCE.

Southern Leader Challenges Viscount Takahashi's Plan.

With regard to the view of Viscount Takahashi, the Finance Minister, in favour of the conclusion of a Sino-Japanese economic alliance, a certain influential member of the Southern Government is quoted in a Canton dispatch to the *Asahi* as stating that although it is to be recognised that the Finance Minister is actuated by a sincere desire for the promotion of mutual interest in making such a proposal, it is a problematical whether the radical policy of the Japanese Government towards China can be so easily slackened. It is also open to question whether the Minister's view is based on an expert knowledge of the conditions prevailing in China. The Chinese people have long been doubtful of the true intentions of the Japanese Government, whether it intends to help China as an independent State or whether its desire is to control China as it pleases. It cannot be denied that it is very important that the two countries should be brought into intimate relations, economically, though there must certainly be many difficulties in the way of concluding the so-called Sino-Japanese economic alliance. In the past, there have been many economic loans, but as these were economic loans simply in name, being actually used for political purposes, they did not prove beneficial to China. They actually tended to drive the Chinese people to assume a hostile attitude towards these loans, to say nothing of intensifying their suspicions regarding the countries which concluded such loans. So long as the policy of the Japanese Government is determined on the lines of helping China to become a stable State, there will be no great difficulty in cultivating friendship with the Chinese people. The Japanese Government must, however, remember that the present Peking Government has no power as a Central Government, and that to give help to that Government can only end in rendering the situation worse by bureaucrats.

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NOTICE.

Li Carmen Badaraco, who was residing at Macao last year, will communicate with the undersigned, she will hear of something to her advantage.
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14, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.
The School closes on Friday 8th July, and will reopen on Monday 12th September next.

By order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong 5th July, 1921.

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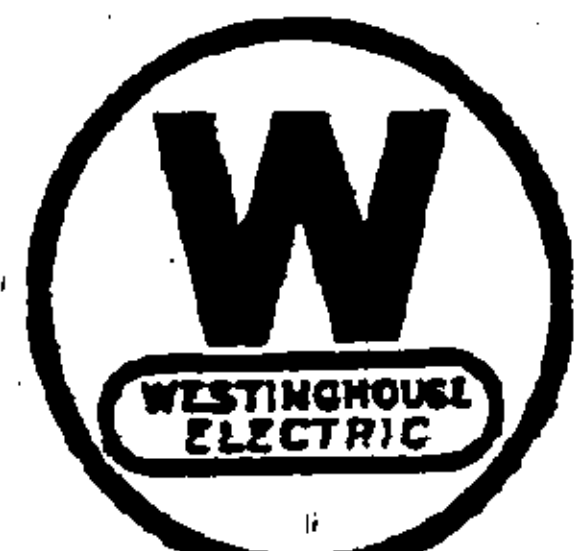
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G. NOTICE. R.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 11th day of July, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Shaukiwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

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Boundary Measurements	Area	Approx. Value
N. S. E. W.	feet. feet. feet. feet.	
As per the plan	7,700	1.75
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 11th. July, 1921 commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 1 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., West Point.
85 cases Antimony
40 cases Antimony Ore
Terms: Cash on delivery.
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Monday, the 11th. July, 1921 commencing at 3 p.m. at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon 320 coils Steel Hoops
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Auctioneers.

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Porcelain Vases, Ginger jars, Beakers, Bowls, Wine cups, Josses, Wall plates, Inlaid panels, Flower pots of Kanghi to Towing Periods.
Enamelled and cloisonne Plates and Vases, Bronze vases and incense burners, Crystal, Agate and Jade Figures and Ornaments.
Also
One Yellow Vase—Kanghi
Four Jade inlaid Plaques—Kienlung
And
A few pieces of Soochow Redwood-ware
On view from Wednesday the 13th July, 1921.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
Saturday the 9th July 1921 commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street
A Quantity of Office and Household Furniture (Full particulars from catalogue) Also
1 Indian Motor Bicycle
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a General Merchant under the firm-name of R. H. KOTEWALL & CO. in Alexandra Buildings.
R. F. KOTEWALL.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1921.

"SLAVERY" IN HONGKONG.

What is being said at Home.

A recent copy of *The Shield*, the official organ of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, reviewed at some length the subject of "slavery" in Hongkong. Having shown how the present controversy was raised by Colonel John Ward, M.P., and Mrs. H. L. Haslewood, and having given several press extracts in condemnation of the local practice, the review goes on to state:—

"The system of the sale and purchase of children is difficult to deal with in some ways as it is camouflaged under the title of 'adoption.' Many Chinese parents are exceedingly poor and sell their children for money. A 'deed' is signed and one of the conditions of adoption is that the child, if a girl, shall not be resold into prostitution. This is ignored when convenient, and it seems to be common knowledge that there is a regular organised trade in girls for prostitution, with brokers and go-betweens, and this is largely assisted by the open toleration of the sale and re-sale of children. It is stated that Hongkong is the only place in China where the open sale of human beings is allowed, and whether this be true or not, it is a fact that it is a centre of the traffic in girls and women, and that girls are sold to brothels in spite of the nominal protection of the Secretariat for the Protection of the Chinese, which prohibits the entrance of a girl into a brothel until she is nineteen. These children cannot read or write; they are terrified by their owners and say any age they are told to say. Girls of fifteen are thus trafficked in and handed over to brothel slavery. Colonel Amery admits it is difficult for Europeans to guess their age. Parents only sell their children under the stress of great and hopeless poverty, but among the less enlightened classes girl children are sold on the smallest pretext. Since the famine in China the traffic in girls had enormously increased, these being sold for about five dollars and often re-sold for twenty dollars. The trade is thus profitable, and if the children fall into unscrupulous hands, as they are very likely to do, their welfare is not considered. Under such conditions the most horrible abuses have always arisen, and it would be strange if Hongkong were an exception to this rule. It is alleged that children are not infrequently kidnapped for sale."

"There are no Bastardy Acts in Hongkong. A man has no liability for illegitimate children if the girl is over sixteen. There is no system of compulsory education and no laws for the protection of child labour. A Sub-Committee of the Hongkong Sanitary Board recently recommended that children under fourteen in factories or workshops should be prohibited from working more than ten hours a day (excluding meal times), but this was turned down by the British Government on the ground that it is inexpedient to legislate on this point until educational facilities are provided. Children of all ages are, therefore, engaged in most laborious work for appalling long hours and are without protection. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies admitted that in Hongkong there are no regulations controlling the amount of work which may be imposed on a child nor any limit of hours, nor any prohibition of the employment of children in dangerous trades. Japan, meantime, is bringing in a Bill raising the age limit for the employment of children to fourteen and limiting working hours for adults to 9½ hours per day."

"Mrs. Haslewood asks for the total prohibition of the sale and purchase of human beings, but as a temporary amelioration has suggested that all existing 'adoptions' should be registered and a system of inspection be arranged and that no further such contracts should be allowed except with the express sanction of the Secretariat for the Chinese. The Government opposes this on the grounds that the Chinese would object to such inspection and that it would be practically impossible to enforce effective registration where it was most needed. A more obvious objection may possibly be that to register this 'custom' would be to give direct recognition to slavery, if the 'deeds' were registered. Mrs. Haslewood and others argue, however, that if it be not slavery but only 'adoption,' as the Government says, the registration would check the re-sale of purchased children and bring to light fresh evidence of cruelty and ill-treatment of these children. Colonel Amery, for the Government, suggests that the Governor of Hongkong should endeavour to persuade a number of prominent Chinese to form a Society for protection and improving of the conditions of these girl domestics, with Committees in the different districts of the Colony, who would make themselves acquainted with the conditions in their districts, hear complaints, investigate cases of hardship, and in fact generally take up the kind of work that is done here by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Colonel Amery is inclined to believe that by enlisting the conscience of the Chinese themselves in this matter we may be able to do more real good than in any other way. The Hongkong Legislative Council says it is taking action on these lines, but that it would be premature to publish details."

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A LIAR AND A SCOUNDREL.

Magistrate Reproves Lying Complainant.

A charge of robbery with violence brought by a Chinese against a complainant was heard by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon.

The complainant, who described himself as a silk merchant living in Tai On Terrace, deposed that at 10.30 p.m. on the 28th, ult. he was turning into a dark side street adjoining Caine Road, when defendant and three men set upon him. Two of them, pointing daggers at him, ordered him to keep quiet. He ignored the order and raised a cry, which put the two armed robbers to flight. Defendant and another man then rushed at him, each of them seizing hold of one of his hands.

The accused removed his wristlet watch, breaking the leather strap, while his accomplice relieved him of his police whistle, which he had taken out to use. He pursued the accused, who fell on the way and was arrested. The side street was badly illuminated and practically deserted at the time. He handed defendant over to a Chinese constable. The watch was not recovered.

The Magistrate: Did you take the constable to find the watch?
Complainant: No.
Complainant admitted that he made no effort to recover his watch, whereupon his Worship told him that he must either be a liar or a fool.

His Worship to complainant: I only believe very little of what you have said. I cannot help it.
Complainant added that he also lost a goose feather fan, but when examined by the Magistrate said he dropped the fan and did not know who picked it up.

Examined by Mr. C. H. Lyson, who appeared for the defence, complainant said he did not know the comrade of the str. San Nam Hoi. He did not owe this comrade any money. It was not true that defendant and his gang approached him with regard to the settlement of a debt nor did they invite him to tea.

The Chinese constable mentioned by complainant, said the side street in question was Peel Street, which was well lighted and in which there was considerable traffic at night. Complainant assisted him to look for the stolen watch.

At the conclusion of the evidence, Mr. Lindsell said no jury would convict defendant on the evidence. He did not believe the complainant.

"Tell the complainant," said Mr. Lindsell to the interpreter, "that he is a liar and a scoundrel, and no jury would believe a word of his story. I believe he never lost a watch. He is the type of people for whom I have a good mind to recommend banishment for bringing a charge like this. Get out of my sight!"

Defendant was discharged.

"as the Government says, the registration would check the re-sale of purchased children and bring to light fresh evidence of cruelty and ill-treatment of these children. Colonel Amery, for the Government, suggests that the Governor of Hongkong should endeavour to persuade a number of prominent Chinese to form a Society for protection and improving of the conditions of these girl domestics, with Committees in the different districts of the Colony, who would make themselves acquainted with the conditions in their districts, hear complaints, investigate cases of hardship, and in fact generally take up the kind of work that is done here by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Colonel Amery is inclined to believe that by enlisting the conscience of the Chinese themselves in this matter we may be able to do more real good than in any other way. The Hongkong Legislative Council says it is taking action on these lines, but that it would be premature to publish details."

FOOCHOW TRADE.

Report for 1920.

The following are extracts from the annual trade report on Foochow by the Commissioner for Chinese Customs (Mr. Percy R. Walsham):—

"A new-comer to the port might form an erroneous opinion of the trade conditions here were he to believe all he hears, though for some, no doubt, times are none too good. Still, if statistics count for anything, Foochow is by no means a dying port. The net value of the trade was H. K. Tls. 25,612,810, as compared with Tls. 20,740,234 in 1919. These figures bear testimony to a general state of well-being, which goes far to dispel the gloomy forebodings of those who are wont to compare the present times with those of the good old days. To many the depression in the foreign trade looks like a pall over the port; and, undoubtedly, there is every reason for pessimism. Foochow's glory was its tea trade, in which most, if not all, the foreign buyers were interested; but its splendour in this respect is fast fading. In the words of a gentleman intimately connected with tea, whose remarks are embodied in this report, 'the trade in China teas with foreign countries is passing through the worst crisis in its history. Small wonder, therefore, that there is a feeling of despondency. Fortunately, our teas are not entirely dependent on foreign countries for a market. It may be depressing. There will always be a good demand for the green varieties in North China. And perhaps some day black teas will come into their own again. At least, let us hope so. Timber again left the port in large quantities, and the figures of the previous year, which were a record, have been greatly exceeded. The export of camphor, too, continues with unabated vigour. This short-sighted policy of destroying national wealth without any attempt at replacement has so often been commented on in former reports that it may seem unnecessary to refer to the subject again. But the matter is of such vital importance to the province that it is essential it should be brought up constantly until something definite is done to remedy the evil. It is estimated that in a few short years softwood planks will have disappeared from our returns, as the pine, from which they are obtained will have ceased to exist as a commercial proposition. The camphor tree is another variety of timber indigenous to this province which is being ruthlessly cut down, as the large and ever-increasing export of camphor proves. So if the Government is going to act it must act promptly or it will be too late. The fir is only timber replanted. Commonly known under the name of Foochow poles, it is exported in large quantities, principally by junk, and will remain a source of revenue when the pine and the camphor trees, under existing conditions, will have become a matter of history. The Japanese boycott shows little sign of relaxation, though popular feeling appears to have calmed down considerably since the events of 1919. But at present there are no indications of renewed trade relations. This is a pity. To cut off your nose to spite your face is a senseless procedure, yet, seemingly, this is what the Chinese here are doing. A heavy frost, the worst experienced since June 1914, occurred towards the end of June. On the principle that any stick is good enough to beat a dog with, the new river conservancy was blamed for the floods; but it would be interesting to know who shouldered the responsibility in 1914, when the frost was half a foot higher, or in 1885, when it was 1 foot 2 inches above the 1920 level."

MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY.
Steady progress has to be recorded in the scheme for improving the Min River between Nantai and Pagoda Anchorage. For improvement purposes the river divides itself into three sections: from Nantai to Lienpo, from Lienpo to Pektiao, and from Pektiao to the Government Dockyard at Pagoda Anchorage. The construction work in the first section is practically completed at the time of writing, and it is proposed to take in hand the third, and what may be termed the worst, section immediately. The second section has a good channel for nearly its entire length, and since there are two schemes for alignment in this section there is every reason for leaving it to the last. Already a decided improvement is notice-

able in the approaches to Nantai. Launches drawing up to 5 feet can proceed almost immediately after low water, and it is hoped that by the end of the year the first section will be navigable for such vessels at all states of the tide. Mr. West, engineer-in-chief to the Conservancy, is most optimistic as to the ultimate success of the work; but, naturally, it is impossible to say definitely when the expected result will be achieved. Certain factors were not taken into consideration at the commencement. For instance, climatic conditions were not sufficiently appreciated, but have an important bearing on the work. It is estimated that about a third of the time is wasted, that is, the work held up, by freshets, heavy rains, and typhoons. Then, again, there is the question of material, and, unfortunately, the Conservancy has experienced considerable difficulty in securing bamboo and stone in proportion to its requirements. Happily, these difficulties are being overcome. The Conservancy has been fortunate in securing a quarry, and, with pontoons for carrying the stone, is no longer entirely dependent on boatmen and contractors. A grab-bucket dredge has been purchased and is being put together at the Government Dockyard, through the courtesy of Admiral Chen Chao-chiang, the Director, and it is hoped that it will be in commission shortly. This dredge will facilitate the removal of stone sunk in the fairway by the Chinese when the French attacked Foochow in 1884. Mr. von Heidenstam, engineer-in-chief to the Whangpoo Conservancy and consulting engineer to the Min River Conservancy, paid a brief visit to the port in February 1920 and expressed himself satisfied with the progress so far accomplished. The result of the freshets will be watched with great interest during 1921. Even with the small amount of training works in position the effect has been remarkable. One small island opposite Green Island washed away about 1,000 feet, and it is hoped that this hindrance to the free course of the current will have disappeared entirely by the end of the coming season. There are still sceptics who do not believe in the possibility of steamers eventually coming right up to Nantai, while others, though admitting the possibility, do not see how it is going to benefit the port. An old parliamentary hand

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once remarked "wait and see"; and this seems a fitting reply in the circumstance. So first let us put our river in order and then we can tackle the problem of building up the trade of the port with greater confidence.

YAUMATI MURDER.

Victim Said To Be A Notorious Robber.

Enquiries disclosed that the victim of the murder in Yaumati, reported yesterday, was Li Fook-lun, said to be a notorious brigand chief, who had a big following, and whose depredations in some Chinese villages are remembered, particularly in King Ngai in Yau how, where he established his rendezvous. Raids of villages were often accompanied by wholesale murder and kidnapping, and one particularly atrocious act committed by Li was taking all the small children of a village, which he had plundered, and drowning them in sea. On the night when he was shot in Yaumati, he had just left the Sik Sik restaurant, in Reclamation Street. In his statement to the police he ascribed the motive of the shooting to a gambling quarrel, but it is believed that he was murdered by one of his men in consequence of the uneven division of spoil. The police have apprehended all the men who dined with the deceased that night.

300 FEET FALL INTO GLEN.

A man fell 300 feet from a bridge into the glen at Castlegrey, West Lothians. Membership cards to golf and tennis clubs bearing the name of White were found in his pocket.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

S.S. "TEIRESIAS"

Will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama at noon on Monday 11th July.

Excellent first class passenger accommodation.

For further particulars apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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 "MENTOR" 19th July London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "TEUCER" 11th Aug. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 "TEIRESIAS" 16th Aug. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "ATREUS" 30th Aug. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

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(Direct or via Continental Ports)
 "EURYDAMAS" 10th July Genoa, Barcelona & Liverpool
 "YANTISZE" 16th July M'les, Havre, L'pool & G'gow
 "AGAMEMNON" 26th July Liverpool & Glasgow
 "EURYPYLUS" 5th Aug. Genoa, Mars-illes & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)
 "PROTESILAS" 3rd Aug. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 "IXION" 24th Aug.
 "TALTHYBIUS" 14th Sept.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)
 "HELENUS" 6th August via Suez
 "HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE"
 "MENTOR" 19th July for London
 "TEIRESIAS" 16th Aug. for London
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OF COPENHAGEN.

The M. S. "PERU"

Will be loading for Rotterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian Ports about 30th July.
 Further sailings:-

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 M. S. "MALAYA" Oct. Nov.
 M. S. "PANAMA" December.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, LA ROCHELLE, PALICE, LISBON, GENOA and SINGAPORE.
 The Steamship "RADJA"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th July, 1931 will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th July, 1931 at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th July, 1931.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.
 The Motorship "GLENLUCE"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th July, 1931 at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 13th July, 1931 at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 6th July, 1931.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
 From NEW YORK.
 The Steamship "HALERIC"

having arrived, consignees of cargo are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 13th will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 19th July 1931 or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 13th July by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
 THE BANK LINE LTD.
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, July 8th 1931.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
 From EUROPE & STRAITS.
 The Company's Steamship "MISHIMA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon Today.

Goods not cleared by the 14th July 1931, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 7th July 1931.

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Clean, Delicious & Appetising.
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 European Menus a la carte at All Hours. Teas, Ice Cream, Cold Drinks, Cakes, etc.

Special Dining Room for dinner parties, accommodating 40 persons, with Drawing Room attached.

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THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 For Bladder Complaints, No. 2 For Blood & Skin Diseases, No. 3 For Chronic Weaknesses.
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 Dr. J. C. LeClerc Med. Co., Haverstock Road, N.W. 5, London. The Trade Mark word "Therapion" is on the Govt. stamp affixed to each packet.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MORE OIL TO REPLACE COAL.

A considerable portion of the plant of the big Carville Power Station at Wallsend, which supplies the Tyne-side shipyards and works with electrical power, is to be adapted to burn oil fuel under the Wallsend-Howdon system, which is also being installed in the London County Council power stations. The Wallsend Shipway Engineering Company, the manufacturers of the system, are busy executing orders for plant.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE.

A plan for establishing an International Exchange in China, under the auspices of the leading business men of Japan, has assumed tangible shape, reports the *Osaka Mainichi*. The proposed scheme is to aid in the economic development of China and, at the same time, to ensure the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship and the harmonisation of the Powers economic activity in the Chinese Republic. The International Exchange will have a gross capital of ¥20,000,000. The establishment will be organised in accordance with American Commercial Law, according to the representative of the promoters, in order to secure freer scope of activity. The promoters among whom are Mr. Hayakawa, of the Mitsui Bank; Mr. Koike, of the Tokyo Stock Exchange; and Mr. Kanda, of the Japan Trust Company, met in conference a few days ago in Tokyo and, as a consequence of the meeting, an agreement was made to dispatch an executive committee, Mr. Saito, Mr. Ogi, and Mr. Raikichi Hinaba, of the Japan Trust Company, and Mr. Kohei Tokuda, of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Office, to China for preliminary negotiations with the Chinese business representative Mr. Yang Tu, as well as other Powers' representatives. The Committee will take the opportunity of inspecting the general business condition in China and Manchuria.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

A Washington special message says: Pacific Coast commercial interests are concentrating with all possible energy on the task of having enacted soon what is known as the China trade act. Full cabinet discussion has been given the measure and it is contemplated most important to American commerce in China, its enactment by congress will be urged if it is found to meet all fair constitutional tests. The initiative having been taken by all commercial bodies of the Pacific Coast, at the instance of the American business men in China, the campaign has spread nationwide. Twice the National Foreign Trade Council has declared for it. The United States Chamber of Commerce approved it with especial emphasis. Most of the leading commercial bodies of the East and interior have gone on record for the bill. Hundreds of manufacturers and exporting firms have appealed for its enactment. Now the cabinet as a whole has indorsed it with the reservation that it meets all constitutional tests.

LENIN'S NEW WAR.

Fighting Disorganization and Discontent.

The *Navy Mir* (Berlin, Communist) contains a speech made by Lenin at a Moscow Congress of Transport Workers. He said that coming into the room he was struck by a poster saying "There will be no end to the rule of the Workers and Peasants!" This Lenin said, showed a mistaken point of view. "If there was to be no end of the rule of the Workers and Peasants that would mean that Socialism was never to be realised, for Socialism implies an end to class divisions." Another catchword which was used without any sense of its significance was the constantly reiterated assertion that we are now fighting "our last and decisive battle." It is true that we shall have to fight a battle this spring which will decide the future of the revolution. The spirit that we must fight is the small bourgeois spirit amongst the peasants. The peasants are exhausted and demoralised, and the monarchist elements which still flourish abroad find in them splendid material for their propaganda. We must do all we can (he concluded), to improve conditions in the country districts and thus fight the spirit of discontent.

The *Navy Mir* summarises a speech made by Lenin at the conference of Communist sections at Moscow. He recalled all the peasants, the rich in land as well as the poor, had united to appropriate the land-owning classes. When they had succeeded, the small peasants found that they were unable to compete with the large peasants who had farming implements in their possession. The State, therefore, came to the help of these poorer peasants, with the result that they, too, have now become "middle peasants." It is with this class that the Soviet Government must reckon, and under present conditions that can only be done by allowing a certain amount of free trade.

Identical considerations govern the industrial situation; socialised industry is crippled by the disorganization of transport and the shortage of fuel and raw materials. In the meantime capitalism must therefore be given a legitimate position in the industrial scheme. But "capitalism under the control of a state in which the proletariat rules, maintaining all the power in its hands, is not opposed to the Communist idea."

THE REGULATIONS FOR THE LEVY IN KIND.

The *Navy Mir* publishes the project for the tax in kind adopted by the Tenth Congress of Soviets. The following are amongst its articles:-
 "The levy must be graduated so as to cover the minimum needs of the army, of the workers in the towns, and of the agricultural population. The total sum shall be gradually diminished in measure as the Soviet Government is enabled through the restoration of transport and industry to obtain agricultural products by normal methods—i.e. by exchange for manufactured goods.
 "The tax will be levied in the form of a percentage or fraction of the products in each farm account being taken of the amount of the harvest, the number of people and the number of cattle and horses to be fed.
 "The levy must be of a progressive character; the percentage demanded of the agricultural products of moderate and small-sized farms and of the town workers shall be in lower proportion.
 "Energetic farmers who increase the ground under cultivation and at the same time raise the productivity of their farms as

a whole shall receive priority in their payment of the levy.
 "The sum of the products to be submitted to the levy will be calculated by the rural unions, in the limits of each rural union, the levy will be distributed between the peasants, at their own discretion, in accordance with the general stipulations enumerated above. The control of the measures to be taken in the raising of the levy and its actual imposition will be confided to peasant organizations selected locally.

All supplies of foodstuffs, fodder, and raw material remaining after the payment of the tax are at the free disposal of the peasants, and may be used by them for the improvement of their land, for their personal requirements, or for exchange with factory-made and home-made articles and agricultural produce. Exchange is only permitted within the boundaries of the local agricultural district.

As a means of helping the poorest sections of the population and also of supplying those who have surpluses of food, fodder, and raw materials and wish to obtain articles in exchange, the State will create special stocks of agricultural implements and of articles in general use. These stocks will be composed of goods manufactured within the country or imported from abroad in exchange for the gold which has been put aside for this purpose or for raw materials.

The *Navy Mir* (Riga, Communist) reports that the amount of grain to be levied during the year 1931-32 is 240 million poods, as against the 433 million poods demanded by the Government in the preceding year.

In a proclamation to the peasants it is stated that this levy in kind must be regarded only as a provisional step, taken under stress of dire necessity. It will gradually be possible by the development of industry and by imports from abroad to abandon this method.

THE FUTURE OF THE CO-OPERATIVES.

The *Navy Mir* published the decree on co-operative organisation in Russia. According to this decree all citizens in Russia are to be united in Consumers' Societies in the towns and factory or country centres, there being only one society in each centre, although this society may allow certain subdivisions based on territorial or professional grouping. The Consumers' Societies may buy, sell, or exchange agricultural and industrial products and make arrangements for storing goods or converting them into other forms. They may also run vegetable gardens, dairy farms, and other such enterprises. The Consumers' Co-operatives of Russia will be under the control of the *Centrosyuz*. The Pan-Russian Central Executive Committee will be authorized to maintain representatives in the *Centrosyuz* and in the local organizations, with rights equal to those of the elected members.

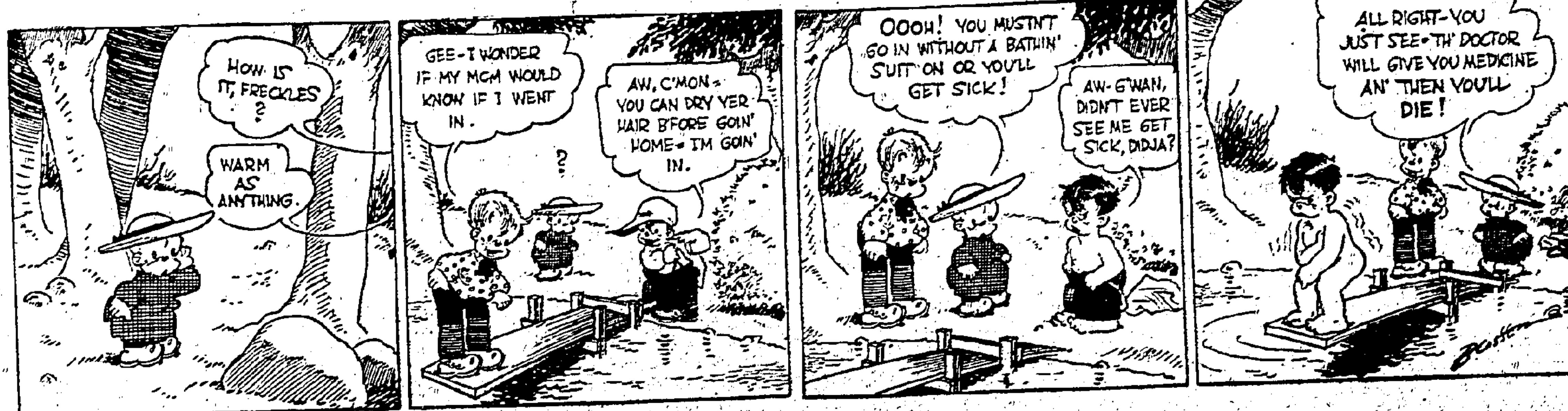
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as you feel. A pair of correctly fitted glasses is a powerful factor in making you feel young. Efficiency demands that you wear glasses if your eyes are not perfect. Fully fifty per cent. of the people who do not wear glasses should do so. A great many are unaware of the real condition of their eyes until the examination is made. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their exclusive business.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1921.

METHODS OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Some months ago the Imperial Defence Committee appointed a special committee to report upon the merits of the different types of warcraft, a circumstance that gave rise to an extensive discussion in the *Times* on the question of battleship versus submarine, in which several officers of Flag rank and a number of other correspondents participated. On both sides emphatic opinions were expressed. Sir Percy Scott—that champion of the under-water craft—damning the Big Ship all ends up, while many and experienced advocates of the latter were able to adduce columns of evidence in favour of retention. The report of the committee has been expected for some time, but evidently that body is investigating the question with great care, and, considering the issues involved, both from the standpoint of defence and of expenditure, the average Britisher will not quarrel with the committee for refusing to be hurried. There is a fairly general impression, reinforced by the procedure of the other great maritime Powers, that the decision will be against scrapping the super-Dreadnought; but at present the question remains in abeyance.

It is only natural that at such a time the types of naval armament should be receiving attention from the leading technical bodies, especially as the Imperial Conference is considering the problem of Empire defence, and considerable interest therefore attaches to some papers that have recently been read before the Institution of Naval Architects. Two of the most notable have been contributed by Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt, Director of Naval Construction, and Sir Philip Watts, his predecessor in that office, both of whom are clearly on the side of the battleship. The particular point to which they addressed themselves is the most efficient method of protection from submarine attack. Naturally, the issue is of a highly technical character, which will not diminish its interest to this Colony, whose leading industry and geographical situation render it well qualified to appreciate the matters under discussion. Some authorities hold that no method of constructing a ship's hull can secure effective provision against under-water attack; others propose devices which differ fundamentally from each other.

Of these methods the two chief appear to be those advocated respectively by Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt and Sir Philip Watts, the difference of opinion between them being centred around the effectiveness of the system of "bulge protection" adopted by the Navy. It is common ground that in the case of vessels already completed, which, when damaged by submarine attack, would be deficient in stability, the fitting of bulges is undoubtedly beneficial. Sir Eustace, however, believes that the principle and value of the bulge apply equally to the case of new ships under construction, both on account of the protection afforded under water, and because of the extra stability given by the bulge if, in spite of its protection, the submarine succeeds in effecting serious damage. Sir Philip, on the other hand, contends that new ships should be fitted without anything in the shape of a bulge, because the extra stability can be gained by accepting the beam embodied in the fitting of a bulge and carrying it upwards in a more or less vertical line. While the rivals methods give an equal amount of protection, it is claimed for Sir Philip's plan that, by making the beam broader above water as well as below, the metacentric height of the ship is increased and its stability thereby added to, the examples of the Hood, the Queen Elizabeth, and other leviathans being quoted in support. While warships have still to be built it is as well that these questions should be thoroughly considered.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

A Clear Case.

One of our Chinese composers came to us yesterday afternoon in a very worried frame of mind. After a good deal of the usual beating about the bush we found that the man was in sorry plight in connection with his house rent. If the Government needs any convincing that the Bill which is coming up again for consideration next Thursday is urgently required we think that the story which follows will supply it. This workman—one of the class on which this Colony is vitally dependent—has, with his mother and family, been living in a house in Tai Ping Shan Street for the past 17 years. The floor they occupy—the ground floor—has been rented to them for \$20 per month all that time. The property did not apparently change hands and their landlord was a just man. A few weeks ago the block of houses was sold and that was very quickly followed by a notice to the effect that the rent, instead of being \$20 per month would be \$37 per month. That was bad enough in all conscience but the new landlord—it is really a landlady—had, apparently, made a mistake for a second notice was served saying that in future the rent would be \$50 per month. It seemed useless to protest and the poor little family was worried to distraction. Within the past few days a further letter has been received from a well-known firm of British lawyers in the Colony saying that on and after July 5th the rent will, in accordance with the former notice, be \$50 per month. And the letter proceeds:—"We are now instructed to remind you of such notice and to inform you that she (the landlady) will strictly enforce her rights under such notice." Now what does the Government think about that? An increase of 150 per cent. is demanded just because the property has been sold. We strongly advised our workman to take absolutely no notice of the matter and to wait quietly until next Thursday when he will have legislative protection against such extortion—at least we, and the whole of the Chinese in the Colony (with the exception of the landlord class) hope that he will have protection. The notices and the letter are in our office open to inspection and the facts are just as we have stated them. Could there be any stronger argument in favour of the Government's Bill than this specific instance?

Why Exaggerate?

Why is it that when people get away from the Far East and begin to talk about its ways and customs they always incline to exaggeration? It wouldn't matter so much if such exaggeration were always confined to descriptions of native customs and such-like oriental novelties, but there is a habit of over-painting the East in almost every particular. Mrs. Neville Rolfe has just given us one good example of that tendency and in reading an American paper yesterday we came across another example. We will give the "news" item just as we clipped it out:—Those who wait over movie censorship should reflect on the trials and tribulations of the picture exhibitors in the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlement. Down there, every policeman is a censor with power to ban a picture that doesn't meet with his approval, according to J. S. Fisher, assistant manager of the Middle East Films Ltd., of Singapore. Considering that each censor has a different point of view as to what is right and proper, the result is somewhat distressing to the exhibitor. After the official government censor has deleted from films anything that treats of murders, criminals, hold-ups, gang robberies, masked men, maltreating women and excessive love scenes, the policeman on the beat has his chance at the picture. Recently an "action film" of the Fairbanks type was considered "unfit" and entirely banned. Many protests have been made to the government, but without producing results, says Fisher, as officials explain their censorship on the ground that it is not desired to teach natives to do such things as are banned in the films. Mr. Fisher is not unknown in Hongkong and some of our readers will possibly join with us in wondering why he should have painted the censorship in Singapore in quite such lurid colours. It isn't a compliment to either Singapore or Mr. Fisher. There is, possibly, a very strict censorship in Singapore (as there should be, when one considers all things) but to suggest that after a film has been

DAY BY DAY.

WOULDN'T THEY PLANT FOR ETERNITY, THEN PLANT INTO THE DEEP INFINITE FACILITIES OF MAN, HIS FANTASY AND HEART.—*Carlyle.*

One case of diphtheria was the only notifiable disease reported yesterday.

To "A Victim."—As you did not supply us with your name and address we cannot insert your letter.—*Ed H.K.T.*

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club is holding a dance at the Club House, North Point to-night at 9.15. Evening dress optional.

A young Chinese boy engaged at the Repulse Bay Hotel was drowned yesterday morning while bathing at the Repulse Bay Hotel beach. The body has not been recovered.

Mr. Frear, the advance agent of the Bandman Opera Company, is paying a return visit to the Colony, by special request, and expects to open its season on July 13. Full details will appear in to-morrow's advertisement.

There was admitted yesterday into the hospital a Chinese who sustained a severe wound on the head caused by falling down, when trying to evade arrest on a charge of returning from banishment.

A Chinese who was charged in Mr. Orme's court this morning with the theft of 240 rounds of ammunition from on board the s.s. Glenclue was sentenced to three months' hard labour. He pleaded guilty. The ammunition was consigned to the Admiralty.

Mr. C. H. Balfour, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation is retiring after 35 years spent in the Bank's service in the Far East. During the Philippine war Mr. Balfour was in charge of the branch at Manila, but ill-health necessitated a change of climate and he was transferred to Fochow, where he has been the agent of the Bank for something like 15 years.

The keeper of the refreshment bar at the Kowloon Railway station was this morning recommended by Mr. R. E. Lindell for banishment, as a result of a case of smuggling dutiable cigarettes by one of his foks. This foki was found in possession of a thousand cigarettes. The Magistrate said that the keeper was in a good position to smuggle cigarettes, and this was the second case in which his bar was concerned. Sub-Inspector Spear promised to look into the matter.

LONDON HOSPITAL.

Thanks to Canton Helpers.

Mrs. Regge, of Canton, has received the following letters of thanks from Lord Knutsford, in acknowledgment of the £501 which were sent to the London Hospital, being the proceeds of a musical entertainment given in the Canton Club Theatre in March last:—

"I really do not know how to thank you as I should like for the magnificent cheque you have sent me. Such generous help from so far a field does touch me very much and is a real encouragement to a despairing Chairman, who is often tempted to throw up the sponge. I do hope you will be able to convey my most sincere thanks to all who have helped and please accept yourself a very special 'Thank you' for all the trouble I know you must have taken to achieve so splendid a result."

A further letter states:—"Again thank you indeed for sending me the balance of proceeds of the entertainment you organized for this grand old hospital. Please tell all who have helped you how grateful I am. What good friends you are."

officially passed any strolling police constable can go and stop a show doesn't quite tally with our experience of the southern Colony. But the news Mr. Fisher gave to the newspaper man made a good "story" and that is possible all there is to it.

LATEST SHANGHAI NEWS.

The Rice Situation.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Shanghai, July 8.
The rice shops are open, but the big dealers are not supplying the small shops. The situation is absolutely in the air.

The Bund Widening.

The Municipal Council has voted to proceed with the Bund widening and to cut up the Public Gardens.

EXCITING RUBBER MEETING.

Question of an Estate's Liquidation.
(From Our Own Correspondent.) Singapore, July 8.

The meeting of the Pulau Bulang Rubber Estate was exciting. The Directors' proposal to liquidate and auction the estate was defeated by four votes to two, the others present not voting.

The Secretaries said if the estate were not liquidated voluntarily it would be forced by the debenture holders.

The opposers of the motion wished to carry on for six months without tapping, paying the debenture interest from a levy on shareholders.

The Secretaries estimated that this would cost \$60,000. The meeting broke up without coming to a decision.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS.

Latest Changes.

Captain E. Monkman of the Shantung, has gone master, Soochow.

Captain R. Robertson, from leave, has gone master, Shantung.

Captain F. Northcombe, of the Soochow, is on reserve.

Mr. A. L. Sargent, second officer, Chekiang, is on reserve.

Mr. W. Anderson has been appointed second officer, Chekiang.

Captain W. F. Richard, from reserve, has gone master, Hangsang.

Mr. A. Dockwrey, acting master, Hangsang, has gone chief officer, same ship.

Mr. W. D. Murray, acting chief officer, Hangsang, has gone second officer, Suifu, has resigned.

Mr. E. R. Huntington, chief officer, Suifu, has resigned.

Mr. R. Frost, supernumerary second officer, Suifu, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. N. Churchill, second officer, Choyang, has gone chief officer, same ship.

Mr. W. A. Balch, chief officer, Choyang, is on leave.

Mr. A. Cameron has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Tungshing.

Mr. J. Cameron has been appointed supernumerary third engineer, Tungshing.

Mr. W. Dykes has been appointed supernumerary fourth engineer, Tungshing.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald, from leave, has gone second engineer, Koonshing.

Mr. C. Ross, second engineer, Koonshing, is on leave.

Mr. J. Sundlo, chief officer, Kiangyang, has gone chief officer, Hsinchi.

Mr. E. Martinson, from reserve, has gone second officer, Toonan.

Mr. C. Macdonald has been appointed second officer, Irene.

Mr. V. A. Pavloff has been appointed second officer, Feiching.

Mr. A. M. Vinogradoff has been appointed second officer, Kianghsin.

Mr. L. F. Raks has been appointed second officer, Hankong.

Mr. E. Porta, acting second engineer, Kiangwah, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. A. Lang, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Kiangyang.

Mr. J. Malcolm, acting chief engineer, Kiangyang, has gone second engineer, Kiangwah.

Mr. A. Auld, from reserve, has gone third engineer, Kiangyang. — *Shipping and Engineering.*

TRONES WOOD.

Wilts Celebrate the Victory.

To celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Trones Wood, fought on July 8th, 1916, the 2nd Battalion Wilts. Regiment held a ceremonial parade on Murray Parade Ground this morning; the proceedings being witnessed by quite a number of both Europeans and Asiatics.

The barracks were gaily decorated with flags and at the entrance was a floral decoration with the inscription "Trones Wood, July 8th, 1916," in coloured flowers on a green background. Just inside the gate was another decoration, bearing the inscription "Duke of Edinburgh's Own Regiment, Trones Wood." The Battalion was under the command of Lieut. Col. Wyndham and was formed up on the parade ground in three sides of a square. Lieut. Col. Wyndham read an account of the operations at Trones Wood and shortly afterwards Major-General Sir G. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., accompanied by Col. Nicholson, D.A.A., Q.M.G., and Lieut. Fisher, A.D.C., arrived, receiving the general salute. The King's Colours and the Regimental Flag were then saluted, the band playing the *Marsellaise*, *Rule Britannia* and the National Anthem.

Addressing the parade, Major-General Kirkpatrick said to correct understanding what was the meaning of these celebrations to-day let them think first of the story of their regiment, secondly of the significance of celebrations such as this, and thirdly of what the significance of what they had just gone through symbolised. Five years ago the Battalion took part in a great battle and one of the engagements was Trones Wood. The Battalion, early in the morning, advanced to the attack after previous assaults had failed and by skillful leadership and gallant conduct on the part of all ranks obtained possession of Trones Wood and an important locality. Having got there by ten o'clock in the morning they were subjected to very severe fire. Nevertheless, they held it throughout that day and, in spite of heavy casualties, until the dawn of the 9th, when they were relieved. Major-General Kirkpatrick referred to the Battalion's record in the Peninsula War, India, China and South Africa. He then went on to speak of the significance of the celebrations. He said that they as one of the King's regiments had a continuous life. It followed that this continuous life of the Battalion in all ranks and in all its actions was dependent on its *esprit de corps*, its gallantry and above all loyalty to their country and their King. The speaker urged them to live up to the proud record of their past. What was meant by the ceremonial, which they had just passed through, he continued? In the first place they had saluted the King's Colours, which showed their devotion to their King; in a Regiment they testified their loyalty to His Majesty. It showed that they considered themselves true soldiers of the King and that they meant to live up to the traditions their forefathers had built up, that they meant to maintain the proud traditions of their native county and their territorial associations.

In saluting the Regimental Colours they signified their service and duty to the Regiment and they signified their intention to prove that they were worthy of the traditions handed down to them and, further, that they would hand down a worthy and great tradition to those who came after. That seemed to him to be the main spirit of the celebrations to-day. Referring to the memorial service, the speaker said firstly they showed that they revered and cherished the memory of those comrades who fell at Trones Wood and secondly that they recognised the Supreme Being who, when they were fighting for the right, would give them victory. They signified to their comrades and testified to the world that they were willing to do their duty.

After this address the companies moved off to their private parade grounds.

SERVICE AT CATHEDRAL.
A voluntary church parade was held at St. John's Cathedral at 10.15, most of the Battalion and a large number of civilians attending. Special hymns and a psalm were sung and prayers said. A choir from the Battalion led the singing and the band assisted with the music.

An interesting address was given by the Rev. M. W. Shewell, on the thanks that they should

THE RENTS BILL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

(a) That for the period of one year from the date of the Ordinance no rent to be increased after 30th June 1921; i.e., the "standard rent" to be rent existing on the 30th June, 1921.

(b) That Notice to quit to be extended from one to two months for the private dwelling houses and one to four months for shops and

(c) That "Farmers" are not to charge more than a certain percentage over and above the rent they have to pay their landlords.

In introducing the business of the meeting, the Chairman at this morning's gathering at the Chamber of Commerce explained that the members of the Subcommittee were representative of the two classes affected by the Bill.

After considerable discussion, Mr. J. M. Wong proposed that the Bill be allowed to stand as regards the standardisation of rents to become effective from the 31st December, 1920, and that tenants shall not be called upon to evacuate the premises they are occupying for one year.

This resolution was seconded but was defeated on division.

An amendment to the resolution was then introduced by Mr. Ho Kom-tong, that the Committee's report be adopted with the following alteration:—that the standardisation of rents to become effective on June 30th, 1921, but in any circumstances not more than 10 per cent. be recoverable on the rents prevailing on the 31st December, 1921. This resolution was carried.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Duke of Cornwall has celebrated half a century's membership of the Privy Council, having been introduced to it in 1871, at a meeting held soon after he had attained his majority. Rarely does a privy councillor celebrate a jubilee of membership, and Queen Victoria's only surviving son, who is a most popular Royalty, will have hearty congratulations on having been a P.C. for 50 years. The Duke is called "the business man of the Royal Family," and his advice has been often sought by many of his relatives on business affairs, for he is shrewd, with plenty of commonsense and possessed of good information and judgment.

Outside the London Royal Exchange the monolith erected in memory of the brave fellows belonging to City of London regiments who fell in the great war is enshrined in wreaths. Attracted by some blossoms of the honey-suckle, I drew nearer than I usually do (writes a correspondent) when I was surprised to see among the flowers a tiny pot containing an insignificant looking plant worth at most a couple of pence; and I was puzzled as to why such a thing was there, when it suddenly dawned on me that the name of the plant was *saxifraga umbrosa*, or London Pride.

Lord Shaw's curious story of Sir H. C. Bannerman's habit of communing with trees is only another instance of the interest of statesmen in trees. Chatham was devoted to them, and spent enormous sums in having trees brought down by road to Burton Pynsent in order to make a grove of cedar and cypress on a bleak hill which bounded his view. Disraeli had a genuine love of trees; a survey of the beaches was always his first task when he arrived at Hughenden, and his letters are full of references to the Hughenden trees at different times of the year. Gladstone's interest in trees has generally been described as destructive, but that was not a fair verdict.

give to God, the giver of victory in France. They should take inspiration from the fighting then and must remember that they had the same fight to carry on now that they had then, only now they were among the commonplace.

During the service a collection was taken on behalf of the Wilts. Regt. Old Comrades Association. The celebrations continue the whole of to-day. The men went to a bathing picnic at Junk Bay this afternoon and this evening a special dinner will be served, making the 8th of July a really joyous occasion. The sergeants are having a little celebration to-morrow.

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SUMMER
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SALE STARTS 1st July.

ABSOLUTELY

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Don't Fail to Take Advantage

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

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in all Departments

FIRST COME,

FIRST SELECTION.

SALE FOR CASH ONLY.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

Monthly Sailings to South America.

The South American service of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will shortly be maintained by five steamers sailing from Hongkong at intervals of a month, according to an announcement made at the local office of the Company this morning.

To increase the frequency of despatches of cargo and passenger vessels from this port it was found necessary to order three more ships suitable for the trade from shipbuilders in Japan. The first of the new steamers specially built for the South American line—the Rakuyo Maru—has sailed on her initial voyage. The second vessel will be the Ginyo Maru, which is advertised to get away about August 15 for all ports on the South American run. She was launched from the yards of the Asano Shipbuilding Company in May. The third ship is the Bokuyo Maru, whose sailing from Hongkong has been fixed for October 8.

The other steamers in the service will be two of the ships already engaged in it—the Anyo Maru and the Seiyō Maru. The Anyo Maru, which runs in conjunction with these vessels, was withdrawn when the Rakuyo Maru went out.

The new steamers are vessels of 8,450 tons gross and are practically sister ships. They are the latest type of combination passenger and cargo steamers and their advent into this trade will mean a great improvement on the existing service. Passenger accommodation will be provided for nearly 700 persons in these ships. There will be 40 first-cabins and 50 second-cabin berths, while 600 can be carried in the steerage. By October next when all five steamers will be operating to South American ports, via the Pacific Coast, there will be passenger and cargo sailings monthly, instead of one every two or three months as at present, excepting, of course, irregular movements of solely cargo vessels.

German Steel for Japan. Part of the cargo brought from Europe on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Mishima Maru, which arrived at Hongkong yesterday afternoon, is a consignment of 2000 tons of steel plates of German manufacture for the Imperial Japanese Navy. Altogether there are 5000 tons of general cargo on the vessel for Japanese ports, of which the order of steel plates is the most outstanding. Hongkong freight comprises 400 tons of assorted merchandise. The mails landed from the vessel were 446 bags from Europe and Singapore.

The Mishima Maru has a long passenger-list and few of those on board were booked to Hongkong. The total of passengers was 235, and only 7 first-saloon, 7 second-saloon and 5 in the steerage disembarked here. The through passengers are classified as follows:—First-saloon, 13; second, 24; intermediate, 8; and steerage, 111.

The ports of call of the Mishima Maru were:—Middlesbore, Emden (Germany), Antwerp, London, Marseilles, Suez, Colombo and Singapore. No coal for bunker supplies was obtainable in English ports owing to the coal strike, so the vessel took in stocks at Antwerp. The large shipment of steel was loaded at Emden. This was the first time that the steamer had called there.

The Mishima Maru sailed at 11 a.m. to-day in continuation of her voyage to Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

Kowloon Wharf Being Lengthened.

Plans have been drawn up for the extension of No. 1 wharf at Kowloon in order that even the largest vessels entering the port of Hongkong may obtain berthage. In fact, actual construction of the new dock was begun on Monday last. The Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., announced to-day that the contract calls for completion of the work in six months time. Another 160 feet will be added to the existing wharf, which will give it a total length of 580 feet when finished. This will be more than sufficient to accommodate the longest ship coming to this port at the present time.

Tugboats for Blue Funnel.

Two tugboats to be used in Hongkong harbour by the Blue Funnel line will be in commission in the course of a month or two, it was learned this morning. The tugs are being constructed at the Laikoo Dock and Engineering Company's plant. Their tonnage is 87 tons gross and they are being equipped for general work in the port. The first of them

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direct from

Fillets
Haddock
Kippers
Red ...

CH

Gruyer
Gouda (Full Cream)
Edam ...

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE &

was launched on Saturday last and is now alongside the seawall having her boiler and engine installed and being generally fitted out. The second of the vessels will slide down the ways in about a fortnight's time it is expected.

Nile Leaves Singapore.

The Hongkong office of the China Mail Steamship Company announced this morning that the steamer Nile sailed from Singapore yesterday for this port. She is due to arrive here at noon on Tuesday with her passenger accommodation fully engaged and a fair-sized cargo. On arrival at Hongkong the Nile will go into drydock for an examination of her tail-shaft before sailing for San Francisco and wayports.

Freight Bureau to Meet. The trans-Pacific Freight Bureau will meet at Hongkong at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon to discuss the condition of the shipping situation, it is announced.

P. and O. Steamers Movements. The steamer Dilwara arrived at Hongkong late this morning, from the North to take on passengers and load cargo for Singapore, Colombo and Bombay. She will sail at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The next inward steamer of the Company from Europe is the Kalyan, which is due to arrive at Hongkong on the morning of Monday next, it is expected. The Kalyan sailed from Singapore on Wednesday last at noon.

DEPORTEES ON SHIPS.

Too Much Freedom Allowed.

Six deportees from Singapore were charged this morning in Mr. R. E. Lindell's Court with the larceny of clothing and sundry effects belonging to the passengers of the Gregory Apar. The robbery took place when the ship was on the high seas and two days from Singapore.

Sub-Inspector Pearce said that between \$400 and \$500 worth of property was stolen from the passengers. On the arrival of the vessel here the Police went on board but owing to a mistake, namely of allowing hotel runners to go on board at the same time, only \$64 worth of property was recovered. Had it not been for this more culprits would have been arrested.

The Magistrate enquired if the deportees were allowed to roam about the boat, and on being told that it was so, said that it was an extraordinary privilege. The deportees therefore had a free run on the passengers.

One of the deportees was sentenced to three months' and the others to six weeks.

Mr. Lindell said that representations would be made to Singapore to prevent such a scandalous state of affairs as forty or fifty deportees let loose like wolves on board were allowed to rob all the rest of the passengers.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Driver Stoned.

A Chinese boy, aged nine years, was knocked down in Belchers Street yesterday afternoon by motor car 125.

Soon after the accident a number of men began to stone the driver of the car, during which the man received severe injuries. Both the pedestrian and the driver are now lying in hospital.

ME

Last Night's Performance.

The H.B. Waring, already achieved several triumphs during their Colony, but they have done nothing finer than the presentation last night of Israel Zaagwill's comedy "Merely Mary Ann." The play in itself is simple—it is the love of an innocent girl for a musical artist—and it is dependent for its success on the individual characterisation of several outstanding parts. First must be placed Mary Ann herself, the drudge of a boarding house who knew she loved a man before she remembered it long after she came into a fortune. Miss Edith Smith portrayed the character with admirable restraint and sympathy and gave it just the right touch of pathos. Mr. H. E. Waring himself took the part of Lancelot, the struggling musician whose pride forbids him to press his love suit after Mary Ann's fortune comes to her, and the artistry with which the role was handled brought forth the hearty appreciation of all. Miss Madeline Grande as the slatternly lodging house keeper, and Miss May Hallatt as her daughter each gave delightful interpretations of their respective parts, introducing a deal of humour into an otherwise serious play. A special word should be given to Mr. Christian Morrow as the Rev. Samuel Smudge, a bibulous country vicar, whilst Mr. J. J. prominently throughout the play was Mr. Frank Vosper as Peter. The other characters were taken by Mr. Frederick Annerley, Mr. Wordley Hulke, Mr. Peter Crowell, Mr. James Jolley, Mr. Hamilton Edwards, and Mr. Jeannette Sherwin, all of whom helped to make the play a triumph from start to finish.

This evening that well-known play "Mrs. Goring's Necktie" is being presented, and the same is being brought to a close to-morrow night with the presentation of "Purse Strings."

WINCHES FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES.

The following is the official description of a recent invention for operating ships' winches:—The power of a marine internal-combustion engine is proportioned between the propulsion of the vessel and the driving of a winch or windlass through suitable change-speed gear. One end of the main crankshaft is connected to the propeller and the other to a change-speed gear through a clutch. The change-speed gear is controlled by hand-operated gear and drives a winch through a safety appliance—for example, a slipping clutch. When both clutches are closed, the whole or any proportion of the engine power can be applied to drive the winch by regulating the feathering blades of the propeller from the setting-appliance, thus varying the power absorbed in propulsion. Opening one clutch causes the winch to be driven by the power group, while the opening of the other clutch cuts out the winch and leaves the whole engine power available for propulsion. In a modified construction, the engine is composed of a single power group with a governor acting as a speed regulator. In this case the regulation of the blades of the propeller forms the sole means of varying the power supplied to the winch.

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SOLDIER IN TROUBLE.

Traced by a Lost Cap.

John Segrott, a private in the Wiltshire Regiment, was this morning charged with assaulting a ricksha coolie in Spring Garden Lane, last night and with refusing to pay the legal fare.

Sergeant Blackman said that at about 11 p.m. the defendant engaged the ricksha outside the Murray Barracks and went to Spring Garden Lane. When the coolie asked for the fare the defendant struck him with a stick, and was helped by another Wiltshire man, with the result that the coolie was very badly injured. An alarm was raised, and the defendant ran away. The defendant's cap was later on found in the Lane and it was by

means of this that his identity had been traced.

The defendant admitted that he was in the Lane but said he did not take the complainant's ricksha. He left the barracks at 9.15. He paid the ricksha 10 cents at Spring Garden Lane and entered a house. At 11 p.m. he came out of the house with Corporal Field. He tried to jump into complainant's ricksha, but was pushed over the shaft and knocked down. Then a crowd of about forty Chinese mobbed him and his friend with stones. The defendant and his friend took to their heels. As defendant ran one of the stones hit him on the head and his cap fell off. Asked how the complainant came to receive his injuries the defendant said they were the result of stones hitting him.

The defendant was convicted and fined \$25 or 14 days.

FRIDAY JULY 8, 1921

A NEWS

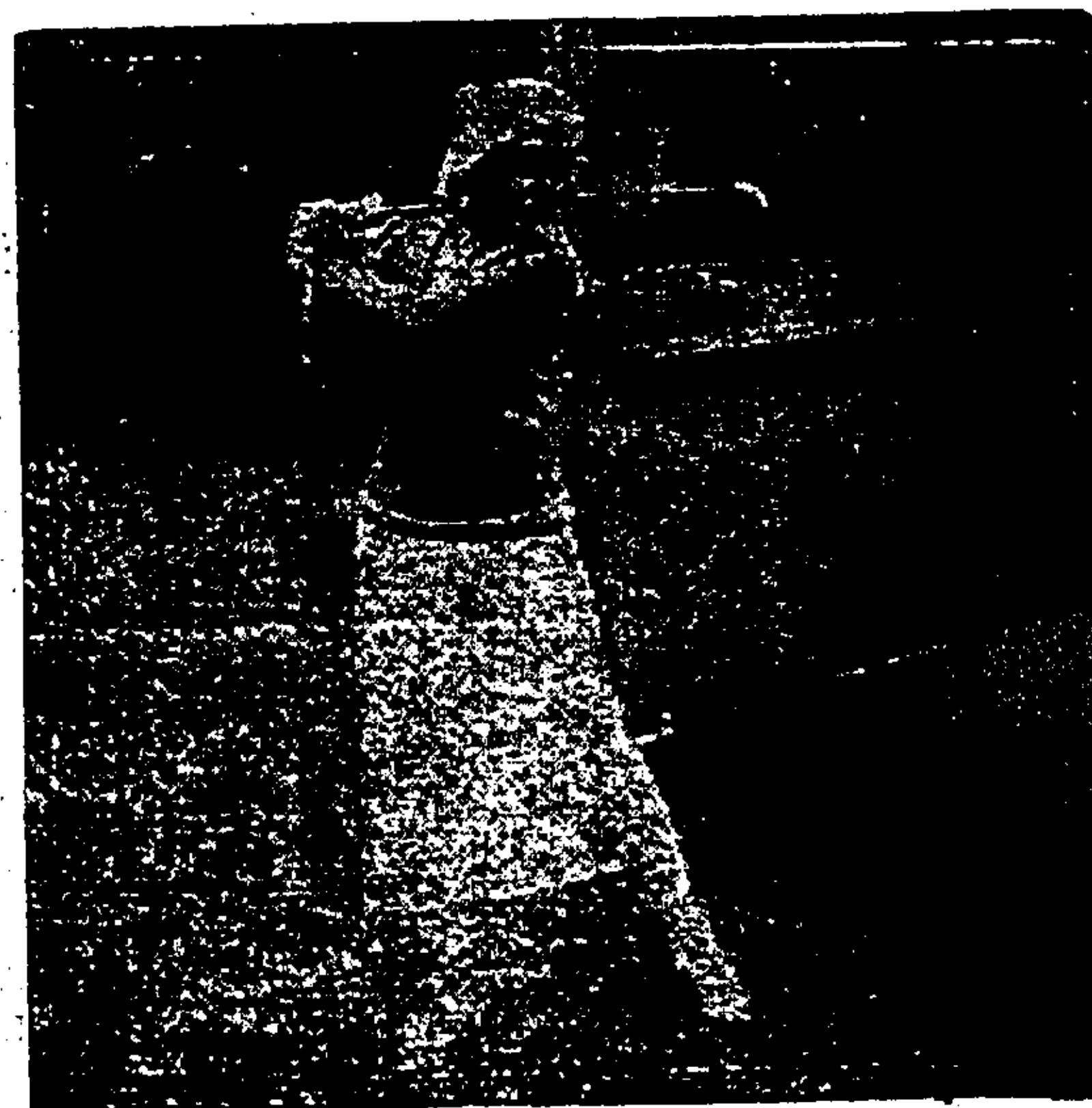


...world war have been employed in the war between the Greek and Turkish armies in the Near East. These pictures were taken while a fighting party is approaching the Greek lines with Turkish prisoners. Centre, Greek troops eating in a front-line trench. Right, Turkish



A SCENE FROM SOVIET RUSSIA.

On Saturday afternoon, both men and women turn out voluntarily to work for the common welfare. Here they are seen unloading and stacking wood fuel. W. B. Vanderlip, who visited Russia stated that more than 60,000 people were out one Saturday doing this sort of work.



NORMA TALMADGE—A GOLF DEVOTEE.
She makes a fine figure in her sweater and white skirt—as she plays her favorite game.



A pipe, formerly the property of the Emperor of Austria. The bowl carvings are quite large and heavy. Behind the bowl and on the stem stand nine figures illustrating the experiences of youths smoking for the first time.



PEAT HARVESTING IN LANCASHIRE.

Edith Kelly, formerly the wife of Frank J. Gould, has returned to the stage. She is shown here with her dancing partner, Charles Brooks, as they appear in "Pins and Needles" at the Royalty Theatre, London.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

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currency, Pounds Sterling, United States Dollars,
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C. H. BENSON,
MANAGER.
Hongkong.

POLISH REBELS' LEADER.

The Exciting Career
of Korfanty.

Korfanty, the leader of the
Silesian insurrection, certainly
has an exciting record as an ad-
venturer. He appears to have
started his career as a Polish
Nationalist agitator at Kottowitz,
fighting the German Centre party.
The chief Polish agent of the
latter was Napieralski, the reputed
owner of considerably more than
half the Polish Press in Upper
Silesia his most important organ
being the *Katolik*. Korfanty's
chief organ being the *Polak*. In

1903 Korfanty was elected to the
Reichstag for Kottowitz, a Centre
candidate opposing him un-
successfully.
There are some passages in his
history that require to be cleared
up. At a later stage Napieralski
appears to have become the
owner of Korfanty's papers and
Korfanty transferred his allegi-
ance. At the beginning of the
war, Napieralski became chief
German propaganda agent for
Poland, and Korfanty was still
with him. He did not stay long
with him, and it would be inter-
esting to know his real interest in
his present cause except in so
far as it affords exciting exercise.

PORT INTELLIGENCE.

The following shipping and mail intelligence has been corrected
to noon to-day:—

Vessels Arrived.

Vessel	Agents	From	Mooring
Kiu Kung	R. S. S. Co.	Shanghai	C 47
Gregory Apoor	R. S. S. Co.	Dakota & Singapore	C 40
Caddopah	P. M. S. S. Co.	Hobow	C 40
Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama & Shanghai	A 1
Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	Seattle & Manila	A 1
Tsuyama M.	N. Y. K.	Kobe & Dairen	A 23
Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	London & Singapore	K. Wharf
Chan Lee	Yee Tai Hoog.	Tientsin & Wei Hai Wei	C 12
Chongra	Hing Lee	Pakhoi	C 34

Clearances.

Vessel	Agents	Where Bound	Departure
Hok Canton	Wu Hing	Kwong Chao Wan	8th July
Kwai Wan	Wai Hing	Tourane	"
Tijuanas	J. G. J. L.	Saigon	"
Tsuyama M.	N. Y. K.	Liverpool via S'pore	"
Poo Lee	Hing Shan	Kwong Chao Wan	"
Changchow	B. & S.	Yokohama & Shanghai	"
Takara M.	Y. K. K.	Singapore via Swatow	"
Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	Haiphong via Pakhoi	"
Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	London via Singapore	"
Kwanio M.	M. R. K.	Yokohama via Shanghai	"
Tijuanas	J. G. J. L.	Keelung	"
Houai M.	Y. K. K.	Belawan Deli	"
Kwang Lee	C. M. S. N. Co.	Keelung via Swatow	"
Pearlsea	Dodwell & Co.	Tarakan	"
Haibong	Douglas S. S. Co.	Foochow via Swatow	"
Loong Sang	J. M. & Co.	Manila	"
Yeechoo	Lapique & Co.	Port Paracel	"

Impending Departures.

(Compiled from our Shipping Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Destination	Sailing Date
Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	London	8th July
Tijuanas	J. G. J. L.	Java	8th
Haibong	D. L. Co.	Foochow	8th
Loong Sang	J. M. Co.	Manila	8th
Tsuyama M.	N. Y. K.	Yokohama	8th
Changchow	N. Y. K.	Japan	8th
Takara M.	N. Y. K.	Tientsin	8th
Tsuyama M.	N. Y. K.	New York	8th
Dikara	P. & O.	Bombay	9th
Yingchow	B. & S.	Tientsin	9th
C. of Norway	A. L. Co.	Kobe	9th
Apoor	B. & S.	Shanghai	9th
Kiangang	B. & S.	Liverpool	10th
Robert Dollar	R. D. Co.	Suez	10th
City of Bremen	Bank Line	Hamburg	10th
Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	Bombay	10th
Changchow	J. M. Co.	Swatow	10th
Hopara M.	J. M. Co.	Kobe	10th
Kaga M.	P. & O.	Shanghai	11th
Nagasaki	B. & S.	Tientsin	12th
Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	Seattle	12th
E. Japan	P. O. S.	Vancouver	12th
Siam M.	B. & S.	Pakow	12th
Hachino	D. L. Co.	Foochow	12th
Namsang	J. M. Co.	Calcutta	12th
Hingang	J. M. Co.	Sundakan	12th
Lokang	J. M. Co.	Haiphong	12th
Leesang	J. M. Co.	Bangkok	12th
Canton	B. & S.	Bangkok	12th
Laomedon	B. & S.	Hambour	12th
Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	Japan	13th
Muroran M.	N. Y. K.	Penang	13th
Hupoh	D. & S.	Singapore	13th
Washing	J. M. Co.	Swatow	13th
Torilla	P. & O.	Rangoon	14th
Changchow	B. & S.	Australia	14th
Shangang	B. & S.	Shanghai	14th
Udgetta	Ad. Line	Singapore	14th

Impending Arrivals.

(Supplied by our Advertisers.)

Vessel	Agents	From	Due Hongkong
Dikara	P. & O.	Shanghai	8th July
Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	Moji	9th
Tsuyama M.	B. & S.	Singapore	10th
Changchow	B. & S.	Shanghai	10th
Yingchow	N. Y. K.	Australia	11th
Tamha M.	N. Y. K.	Singapore	11th
Kaga M.	P. & O.	Singapore	11th
Goshima	J. M. Co.	Europe	12th
E. of Asia	P. O. S.	Yokohama	12th
Tsuyama M.	J. G. J. L.	Japan	13th
Tijuanas	N. Y. K.	Swatow	13th
Siam M.	N. Y. K.	Suez	14th
Keelung	N. Y. K.	Suez	14th
Bellum Castle	J. & A. C.	New York	14th

Consignees Diary.

(Compiled from our Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Goods	Free Storage	Claims to be	Examination Date
Relja	J. G. J. L.	Kowloon	July 10	July 10	July 9
Glendore	N. Y. K.	Kowloon	July 13	Aug 5	July 13
Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	Kowloon	July 14	July 17	Tue & Friday
Haleric	B. L. L.	Kowloon	July 15	July 19	July 12

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

On and after the 1st July 1921 the rates of postage payable on parcels for the
United Kingdom will be as follows:—
Free a parcel not exceeding:—
3 lbs. \$0.90
7 lbs. \$1.60
11 lbs. \$2.25
Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given
below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before
9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Japan	Totomi M.	9th July
Shanghai	Shanghai	9th
Shanghai	Sunming	10th
Straits	Tamha M.	11th
Straits	Kalyan	11th

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanshodhi, Bombay & Aden	Dikara	Satur., 9 inst., 9.30 a.m.
Philippine Is., Straits, Bangkok & Egypt	Takoto M.	Satur., 9 inst., 11 a.m.
Amoy & Philippine Islands	Luan	Satur., 9 inst., 1 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China	Kiangang	Satur., 9 inst., 1 p.m.
Shanghai & Wanchow	Koehow	Satur., 9 inst., 4.30 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China	Yingchow	Satur., 9 inst., 5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & North China	Choyang	Satur., 9 inst., 5 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Egypt & Europe via Liverpool	Forydane	Satur., 9 inst., 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Keelung	Kaijo M.	Satur., 10 inst., 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan	Kun Sang	Sun., 10 inst., 9 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China	Hop Sang	Mon., 11 inst., 11 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea	Mon., 11 inst., 3.30 p.m.
Hobow & Haiphong	Lok Sang	Mon., 11 inst., 5 p.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	Chuan	Tues., 12 inst., 9 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	Lee Sang	Tues., 12 inst., 9 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan	Kalyan	Tues., 12 inst., 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai & North China	Shunang	Tues., 12 inst., 11 a.m.
Sundakan	Hingang	Tues., 12 inst., 11 a.m.
Wei Hai Wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kueichow	Tues., 12 inst., 11 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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D. M. BIGGAR,
Manager.

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sidential Mandate of the Republic
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Paid-up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds 8,607,678.00

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No. 2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Established 1910.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.00
RESERVE FUNDS 1,500,000.00

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Mr. Chow Shon Son, Mr. Kuo Yung Po,
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Mr. Fung Pao Shan, Mr. Wang Yee Tong,
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Manager, Mr. Kuo Yung Po.
Assistant Manager, Mr. Li Kien Chai.

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For 12 months at the rate of 1% per annum

For 12 months at the rate of 1% per annum
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 1st 1920.

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SERVICE PROMPT.

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J. USING LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

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on application.

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A. C. LAY,
Chief Manager.

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Paid-up Capital F. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds F. 25,000,000
Deposits F. 200,000,000
The Chinese Government owns one-third of
the Capital.

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Manila, Hongkong, Tientsin,
Peking, Haiphong, Saigon,
Hanoi, Fuzhou, Amoy, Swatow,
Ningbo, Hangchow, Soerabaya.

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l'Industrie en France.

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M. MONTAGNIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1921.

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IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
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business transacted.

V. MAROT,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1921.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
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Head Office: 15, Gracechurch
Street, London, E. C. 4.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,700,000

BRANCHES:
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Peking, Shanghai, Singapore,
Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 5 per
cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on
Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained
on application.

C. L. SATHES,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1921.

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK LTD.

Head Office:
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Mr. Wong Shiu Ham
Chief Manager—Mr. L. B. Holm
Asst. Manager—Mr. K. T. Wong
Hongkong Manager.

Foreign exchange and general
banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed
deposits bear interest at rates
2%, 4% and 5% per annum re-
spectively.

L. B. HOLM,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1921.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.
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Reserve Funds 12,500,000
Sterling 12,500,000
Silver \$17,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$10,000,000

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E. Japan	July 13	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 8	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 13	Sept. 6	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Montague	Aug. 23	Sept. 16	Malta	Sept. 23	Oct. 21
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 23
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Montague	Oct. 25	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

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SHINYO M.	22,000, July 16	SIBERIA M.	20,000, Aug. 27	
PERSIA M.	9,000, July 20	TENYO M.	22,000, Sept. 9	
TATTO M.	32,000, Aug. 12	KOREA M.	20,000, Sept. 10	

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STEAMERS: LEAVE HONGKONG.

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TO VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA).

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..	Silver State	July 20	Sept. 2
..	Crosskeys	Aug. 13	Sept. 15
..	Keystone State	Sept. 2	Sept. 22
..	Wenatchee	Oct. 2	Oct. 22

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S.S. Coast	July 22
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S.S. Montague	August 7

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BRIELLE	July	Rotterdam & Hamburg	20th July.
RADJA	August	Amsterdam & Hamburg	15th Aug.
TJIMANOEK	September	Rotterdam & Hamburg	15th Sept.
ALDERAMIN	October	Amsterdam & Hamburg	15th Oct.

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

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Suenchonghai, from Shanghai.

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Leongwonbow 11 Hinghorn Road, from Shanghai.

Kwongsangchong Chungkok Street Central, from Shanghai.

Sauksaheng 82 Desvoeux Yat-lai-chang, from Amoy.

Lingsien No. 8 Caine Road, from Shanghai.

Yuwoochong, from Shanghai.

TH. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

Chilco, from Macao.

Corrados Isrole, Peak Hotel, from Anticoli.

Helen Let, Passenger Kleist, from Londonpo.

Lebris Kleist, retransmitted from Singapore, from Nice.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

"CHU CHIN CHOW" AT AN END.

Mr. Oscar Asche has at last determined to withdraw the

amorous musical play, "Chu Chin Chow," which, during its five

years run at His Majesty's Theatre, has been seen by nearly

3,000,000 people. In the provinces, Australia and South

Africa, another 2,000,000 have listened to its haunting music

and revelled in its gorgeous set-ting.

HOUSING ERRORS.

How the Blind Insisted on Leading the Blind.

"If over the candid history of the handling of the housing question during the war and the period immediately succeeding it should be written it might be summed up in the confession that those in authority had left undone those things they ought to have done, and had done those things they ought not to have done."

This was a statement in the report of the Building Societies' Association, the annual meeting of which opened at Bristol.

"The blind insisted on leading the blind," proceeded the report, "and when they landed in the inevitable ditch there was much splashing, not to say throwing of mud."

The chairman stated that the past year had been one of unexampled prosperity to building societies generally. The wild talk about a half million houses being wanted was dying down, and it was now admitted that the provision of 141,000 houses would bring the position to the level of 1911.

The sooner the Ministry of Health and local authorities got out of the housing business the sooner would building costs come down and private builders get to work again and build on an economic basis. Cost of building was still far beyond the equivalent of the rent, but we should sooner or later come to a point when values were based on the rents obtainable.

WORLD-WIDE SPORT.

Aboard the Cunard Anchor liner Cameronia, on her maiden voyage to New York, was the Scottish football team, which is to tour Canada during the summer months. The tourists are expected to play 18 matches for which they will travel right across Canada, and if time permits they will extend the tour to the United States.

Previous to winning the £1000 Golf Tournament at Formby, Hallam had never previously done anything of note in open competition. He was beaten by Peter Rainford in the final of the Lancashire Championship at Heaton Park last September, and in the following month he was beaten by James Ockenden in the second round of the match play stages of the "News of the World" tournament at Mid-Surrey. He is 35 years of age, of slight build, but broad shoulders. His success was the more remarkable when it is considered that only by one stroke did he manage to secure a place in the final stages. Twenty-one places are allotted to the Northern Section, in which Hallam qualified, and the ultimate winner's return in the preliminary test gave him 20th place.



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HONGKONG TO MANILA.

S.S. NANKING 30th August.

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S.S. CHINA S.S. NILE

July 22nd Sept. 16th

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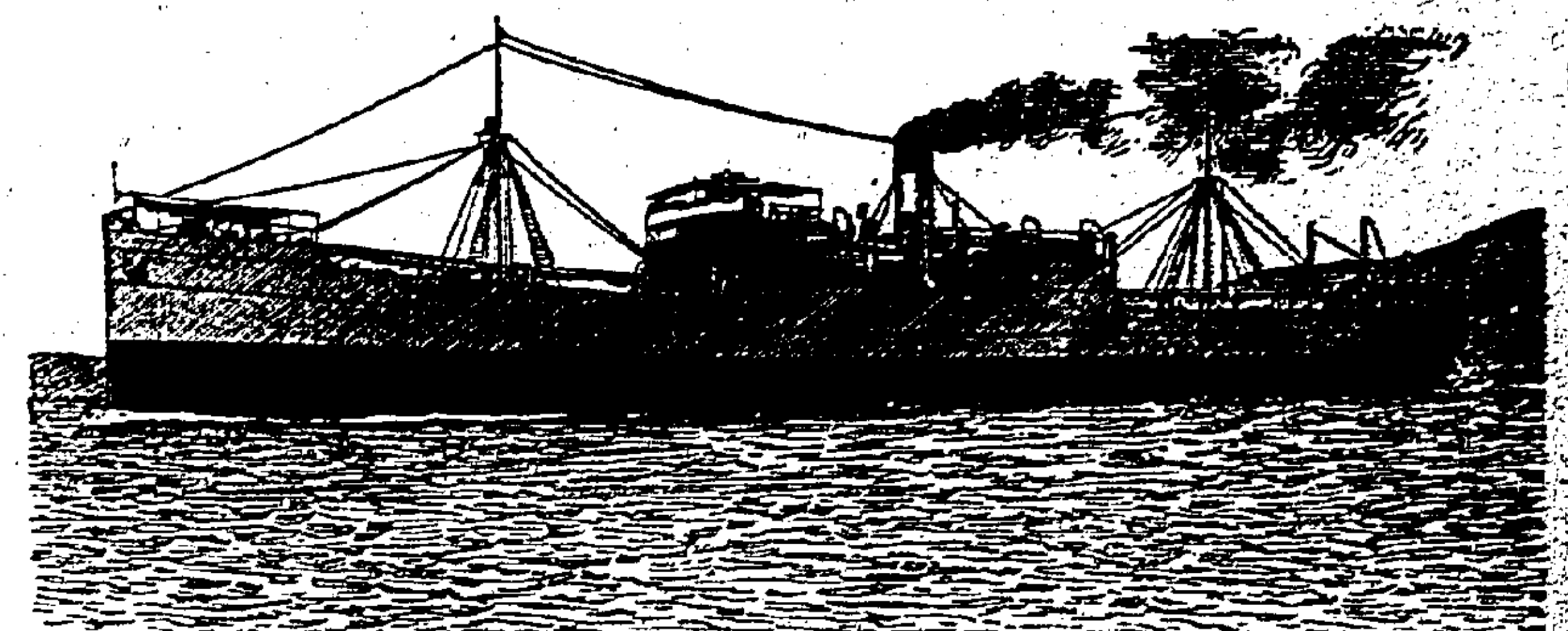
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